INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy with a chance of ... Temps. 9-18 (48-64). Tuesday, cloudy. LONDON: Mon... Temps. 12-21 (54-70). Tuesday, similar. CHANNEL... S. ROME: Monday, sunny. Temps. 18-35 (41-95). NEW ... Monday, showers. Temps. 21-27 (69-81).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	LC22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	28 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	£12.75	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	28 L.Fr.	Tunisia	3.25 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

No. 30,026 — PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1979 — Established 1887

ebellion
y Kurds
ollapses
Saqqez

QEZ, Iran, Aug. 26 (UPI) — iment troops today demol- he last Kurdish rebel strong- n the hills surrounding this carred city, rounded up than 300 insurgents and a 24-hour notice to the residents to surrender all rs.

Kurdish insurgents held con- the radio and television sta- Mahabad, the political capi- the Kurdish region in west here violence has continued lays.

Kurdish resistance in Saqqez ed after initial shooting ea- lay. Several Kurds, who had d to the surrounding hills, seized in last-minute ers.

commander of the military n, retaken Friday after five f fighting, told the religious of Saqqez that, if all weap- re not handed over tomor- oldiers will enter "each and uilding in town and search d them."

Charges Made

h Sadeq Khalkhali, named atollah Ruhollah Khomeini rvise the trials of the Kurd- els, was scheduled to arrive qqez to investigate the , which ranged up to trea- gainst more than 300 men side the barracks. About 50 h rebels have been executed Islamic court chief since the h revolt began in the frontier Paweh 12 days ago.

ite the army's final victory, rison was in disarray as sol- egan to consolidate their the city. A huge logistical vas under way to send medi- ns in, and evacuate residents danger zones, reporters in said.

military command, which nly a dozen military men said the Kurds losses were s that much.

Kurds, however, still con- the city of Mahabad, their perating center, where they d the radio and television yesterday. The station was air for the second straight er fighting inside the build- terday damaged transmis- quipment.

Kurds threatened to execute f members yesterday unless nsmitters were fixed, the dio said. But the radio said he staff were under severe ological pressure but d safe.

trouble in Kurdistan began s ago when Kurdish rebels d revolutionary guards in qi frontier town of Paweh. 400 people died in the battle town, which fell to govern- forces. Another 200 were

ntinued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Associated Press

An Iranian soldier, far left, buries his head in his hands and cries as a wounded comrade is taken to hospital by soldiers after being shot Saturday in the fighting with Kurdish rebels near Saqqez.

Shelling in Southern Lebanon Threatens Truce Effort by UN

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT, Aug. 26 — Intermittent artillery and mortar fire threatened south Lebanon's second cease-fire in less than 24 hours today, and the Beirut government pledged to press for international sanctions against Israel.

Palestinian guerrilla officials accused Israel of shelling a string of south Lebanon villages and said that, "if Israel has accepted a cease-fire, it was only because of pressures by international public opinion."

They said two persons were killed and 15 wounded today by Israeli shelling aimed against the inland market town of Nabatiyet and several frontier villages.

The cease-fire came as the result of intensive UN contacts with Israel, the Palestinians and the frontier's rightist Christian militiamen, diplomatic sources said. Despite the renewed fighting, a UN spokesman said "the cease-fire seems to be holding."

Meanwhile, spokesmen in Israel accused the Palestinians of shelling several rightist Christian villages in south Lebanon, but the Palestinians denied this.

Fuad Butros, Lebanon's foreign minister, said he hoped the new cease-fire would restore peace to the troubled south. Travelers from the region reported the coastal town of Tyre semi-devastated and almost deserted. The city once had a population of 60,000.

Mr. Butros and President Elias Sarkis instructed Lebanon's ambassador to the United Nations, Ghassan Tueni, to return to his post to pursue Beirut's official complaint on the Israeli strikes.

An earlier reported truce agreement, which was to have gone into effect yesterday, collapsed only six hours after Mr. Butros and Mr. Tueni announced it was reached. The shelling was resumed and continued throughout last night.

The UN headquarters in New York instigated truce talks after Friday's escalation in the violence. Heavy shelling from Israel and its Lebanese Christian allies left eight dead and more than 30 wounded and widespread destruction in Tyre while leftist guerrillas killed three Fijian soldiers with the UN peacekeeping force and wounded two in an ambush.

Israel Promises More Fighting

JERUSALEM, Aug 26 (AP) — A spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government pledged yesterday that Israel will continue to strike at Palestinian guerrillas in south Lebanon despite U.S. opposition to the Israeli raids.

Arieh Naor, the Israeli Cabinet secretary, said Israel was "launching counterattacks on those murderers" to prevent Israeli civilian casualties. "We shall continue," he said.

Ceausescu Calls for Withdrawal

VIENNA, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania has called for Israel's total withdrawal from Arab territories occupied since 1967.

In a joint communique after talks with Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat yesterday, the Romanian president also called for the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish an independent state.

Ballerina on Soviet Jet in N.Y.

Russians Protest as U.S. Holds Airliner With Defector's Wife

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 — With *President Carter "making the policy decisions,"* U.S. officials defied *Soviet protests today and kept a* Soviet jet grounded at Kennedy Airport with the wife of a Bolshoi Ballet dancer who has been granted asylum in the United States.

But the United States apparently softened its demands today for a meeting with the ballerina. Chief U.S. negotiator Donald McHenry said that a compromise was offered to Soviet diplomats seeking to negotiate the release of an Aeroflot airliner with 68 Soviet citizens aboard that has been blocked from leaving Kennedy Airport for Moscow since late Friday.

The Bolshoi was scheduled to leave New York early tomorrow after four weeks at Lincoln Center's State Theater. The troupe's U.S. tour continues in Chicago and Los Angeles. Ludmila Vlasova was the only member of the company on the grounded plane, officials said. A Tass report in Moscow did not mention why Miss Vlasova wanted to leave in the middle of the tour.

The State Department had been insisting on a private meeting off the plane and out of the presence of Soviet officials with Miss Vlasova, the 36-year-old ballerina wife of Alexander Godunov, to determine if she was returning to Moscow voluntarily. Mr. McHenry, the deputy U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, toned down the U.S. demands and said that "it is not absolutely necessary" that Miss Vlasova leave the plane, although "it is most desirable."

U.S. Passengers

Sixty-seven other Soviet citizens remained on the jet. Forty-four U.S. passengers who spent 10½ hours on the jetliner Friday night were transferred last night to a Pan Am flight to continue their trip to Moscow. When they disembarked yesterday, an announcement on the plane said that "all Soviet citizens are asked to remain on board," according to witnesses.

Soviet officials were steadfast in their claims that Miss Vlasova refused to get off the plane because she was afraid that U.S. police would take her away. Tass said that the ballerina was willing to talk to U.S. officials only if they boarded the plane.

Henry Owen, ambassador at large, said that Mr. Carter was making the policy decisions in the U.S. effort to question Miss Vlasova but not the detailed decisions in the negotiations. He declined to be more specific about the talks, which officials said were being held sporadically at the airport and elsewhere in New York.

Mr. Carter was spending the weekend with his family in Camp David, Md. Mr. Owen said that reports on the situation were being sent to the president "several times a day, and several times a day we hear back from Camp David. He's closely involved."

Shades Down

U.S. officials who had been on the jet said that the 68 Soviet passengers, including 13 children, were very tired. The air conditioning has been operating on auxiliary power and food was being taken in. The shades were pulled down.

U.S. reporters were not allowed on the plane by U.S. officials, but Tass quoted Miss Vlasova as saying that the grounding of the aircraft was outrageous and that U.S. authorities were "trying to detain me in the U.S. despite my will."

On Friday night, in the presence of Soviet officials, she told U.S. officials: "I love my husband, but he made his decision to stay here and I made mine to leave."

Mr. Godunov said that he had defected to pursue "new areas of dance." After he was granted asylum, he asked to meet with his wife but was turned down, so he turned to the State Department for help.

Soviet authorities proposed that the ballerina write a letter to her husband explaining her reasons for wanting to return to Moscow. But Mr. McHenry said that such a let-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

United Press International

Ludmila Vlasova heads for a Soviet jet at New York's Kennedy Airport on Friday. U.S. officials have delayed the flight despite Soviet protests. Miss Vlasova is the wife of Bolshoi dancer Alexander Godunov, who was given asylum by the United States.

U.S. Copters Aid Escape To Bavaria

KRONACH, West Germany, Aug. 26 (AP) — Two U.S. Army helicopters helped a family of four East Germans to escape to the West by directing their light plane to a safe landing in a Bavarian pasture, police said yesterday.

The helicopters intercepted the one-engine plane after it crossed into northern Bavaria Friday afternoon near the town of Hof. The crews used hand signals to warn the pilot he was in danger of straying back into Communist airspace, police said.

The pilot, 44-year-old Horst Fietzge, an aeronautical engineer and glider pilot who had never before flown a propeller-driven plane, took off with his 32-year-old wife and sons, 13 and 10, from Annaberg, East Germany, for the low-altitude flight to West Germany.

Police said the U.S. pilots saw the Polish-built plane wandering over northern Bavaria and recognized that the four passengers were making an escape attempt.

Suspicious at First

Mr. Fietzge initially balked at following the helicopters, but then realized the Americans wanted to help and let them lead him to the village of Kehlbach, where he landed safely in a field.

The plane is owned by the East German Society for Sport and Technology, police said. It was not immediately known how the family managed to get the aircraft for their flight. No East German military planes were known to have given chase.

West Germany's Federal Aviation Office in Brunswick handed the plane back to East Germany yesterday at a border crossing.

It was the second such escape from East Germany in less than a month. On July 31, four East Germans took off in a crop-dusting plane and landed safely near Wolfenbuettel in northern West Germany.

Both groups asked for political asylum, saying they were dissatisfied with conditions in East Germany.

In Gorizia, Italy, yesterday, four Czechoslovaks crossed the Yugoslav-Italian border clandestinely and asked for political asylum, authorities reported. The four, whose identities were not immediately disclosed, were sent to a refugee camp at nearby Trieste pending examination of their request.

FBI Probes Charge Jordan Sniffed Cocaine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) — The attorney general, following the provisions of the Ethics in Government Act, has ordered the FBI to conduct a preliminary investigation into allegations that Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, used cocaine during a 1978 visit to Studio 54, a New York discotheque, Justice Department officials disclosed Friday.

The allegation was made to the Justice Department earlier last week by lawyers representing Steve Rubell and Ian Schrager, the owners of Studio 54. Mr. Rubell and Mr. Schrager were indicted June 28 on charges of tax evasion, obstruction of justice and conspiracy after a raid on the discotheque by federal agents on Dec. 14, 1978.

Mr. Jordan, in an interview Friday, denied that he had used cocaine or any other illegal drug on a visit to Studio 54 or at any other time. He said he had visited the discotheque only once in 1978, in either July or September, and had spent less than an hour there.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, who is alleged to have accompanied Mr. Jordan on his visit to Studio 54 and to have witnessed the use of cocaine, said in an interview that he had never been in the establishment. Mr. Powell said he had checked his personal travel logs and they showed that he had been in New York only once in 1978 — on Jan. 31.

The FBI questioned Timothy Kraft, manager of the Carter-Mondale re-election committee, yesterday as part of its investigation.

Mr. Kraft said he told FBI agents that he accompanied Mr. Jordan to Studio 54 on the evening of June 27, 1978. Mr. Kraft said he was sure that Mr. Jordan had not used any illegal drug while at the discotheque, or at any other time. He said Mr. Jordan had been out of his sight at Studio 54 that evening "for no more than 10 or 15 minutes."

The White House said in a statement yesterday that Mr. Jordan was a victim of "false and sensational charges." The statement added, "This allegation comes from persons indicted and awaiting trial for criminal tax evasion. These criminal defendants have a clear interest in making false charges in an effort to bargain for leniency."

Mr. Kraft said yesterday that he and Mr. Jordan and Evan Dobelle, now the national chairman of the Carter-Mondale re-election committee, visited Studio 54 about 11:30 p.m. on June 27, 1978. Mr. Kraft said they were accompanied by several women friends and possibly by other White House aides. "I can't remember exactly who was there," he said.

He said that he and Mr. Jordan and Mr. Dobelle "hung around one corner" of the discotheque. "We had some drinks and did some dancing," said Mr. Kraft. "I never saw Hamilton use any drug while we were there. He never asked for drugs and was never offered any." He said Mr. Jordan had stayed at the discotheque for "an hour or two."

Mr. Powell said yesterday that it now appeared that Mr. Jordan had visited New York four times in 1978. Mr. Jordan said Friday that he thought he had been to New York twice last year, although he was not sure of the exact dates.

Both Mr. Jordan and Mr. Powell said they were questioned about the allegations Thursday night by FBI agents. They said they had denied the accusations.

AP

Steve Rubell

AP

Ian Schrager

AP

Hamilton Jordan

The New York Times, in a range of interviews, could find no independent verification for the allegations made against Mr. Jordan.

Justice Department officials in New York who are familiar with the case said Friday that they were dubious about the quality of information turned over by the lawyers for Mr. Rubell and Mr. Schrager and indicated that, if the motivation for supplying the information

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Fears Nuclear Race ...tween India, Pakistan

By Richard Burt

...HINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT) ... years after India detonated ... called a "peaceful nuclear ... doubts are growing in offi- ...cles that the United States ...er nations can prevent an ... arms race between India ...istan.

...May, 1974, underground test ...a reawakened international ...t over the spread of atomic ...s and led the Carter admin- ..., early in 1977, to make the ...ion of such proliferation a ...element of U.S. foreign pol-

...the administration's policy, ...r with the stability of the ...inent, now seems threat- ...what one official described ... "inevitable drift" of India ...istan toward nuclear arms. ...erous officials said in inter- ...ast week that forestalling a ... race between the two South ...adversaries constituted per- ...he most difficult challenge ...he administration.

Enriched Uranium

...the administration discov- ...te last year, that Pakistan ...retly acquiring the ability to ... bomb-grade, enriched ura- ...Washington has taken sever- ...to dissuade the government ...abad from continuing the ... including the cutoff of ...S. economic and military ...larch.

...Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, ...istani president, has denied ...ans for building nuclear ... But officials report that in ...ith Washington, Pakistan ...n unwilling to agree to in- ...nal safeguards on all its ...acilities.

...r, the net result of all our ...has been simply for the Pakistanis to dig in their heels," a State Department official observed.

At the same time, there is heightened concern that Pakistan's apparent desire to develop the bomb has rekindled India's nuclear ambitions. Indira Gandhi's successor as prime minister, Morarji Desai, de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Swedes Put Privacy Back Into Computers

By Jonathan Kandell

MALMO, Sweden (IHT) — When Eya Klaass, a Swedish doctor, was stopped for speeding a few years ago, the policeman asked for his identification and radioed the central station, which quickly checked its computer data and relayed the information back.

The traffic cop then told Dr. Klaass a few things that relieved him — no previous reports of reckless driving or drunkenness — and a lot that discomforted him considerably: That his father was German-born, who his other family members were and what they were doing in life, where he had studied, his marital status, his tax records and income, and the state of his health.

"I was stunned," said Dr. Klaass. "The government knew everything about me and it was all on a computer that even a traffic policeman had access to."

Concern is rapidly rising in Western Europe over the dangers posed by computers to individual liberties and privacy.

Last year, in Great Britain, the National Council for Civil Liberties issued a report warning that "the United Kingdom has fallen behind most Western countries in protecting individual privacy from abuses linked to the increased collection of data for computers."

About the same time, the French Parliament passed a government-sponsored bill that prohibited computer data banks from identifying individuals by race, religion, political beliefs or labor union affiliation. The law created a 12-member commission of government officials and prominent citizens to keep track of computer developments which might infringe on individual privacy.

Legislation has recently been passed in West Germany and Sweden permitting citizens access to any computerized files on them contained in data banks, in order to be able to correct erroneous or out-of-date information.

Tens of thousands of Swedes have inundated the government with requests to see their files after newspapers published application forms and urged readers to send them in.

Here in Malmo, a city of 250,000 persons on the southwestern coast, an experiment has been under way for the last four years to try to prove that Swedish society can be computerized without infringing on individual privacy or strengthening the already pronounced trend toward centralization of authority.

Orwellian Fear

By the early 1970s, the government of Malmo was concerned that it was taking on an Orwellian character. The whole range of municipal services — port facilities, hospitals, social welfare, housing, graves administration, education, electricity and gas, payrolls, the fire department, and even the library — were feeding information into a computer in the city's data processing center.

"It got to the point where if I wanted to, I could find out by pressing a few buttons what a person was earning, what his health was, and what sort of books he was reading," said Nils Dahlberg, data processing manager for the city. "Something terribly wrong was happening. We were concentrating too much power. So I decided to fight back hard, in my own way, to turn it around."

'The government knew everything about me and it was all on a computer. . .'

According to Mr. Dahlberg, the system was also becoming too expensive and inefficient. His center was so inundated with data that it took two or three weeks to process the information and return it to the clients — the hospitals, port authorities, payroll departments and other users. Sometimes, if the computer center made mistakes, weeks could go by before they were corrected. The users, themselves, were no more than messengers in the process, punching out cards like robots and waiting for the results to return.

Rather than buy a larger, more expensive computer, Mr. Dahlberg persuaded the city to purchase 28 minicomputers and about 45 terminals, at about a tenth of the cost. He then sat down with the users, asked them what they wanted from their new machines, and designed decentralized systems that did not connect into his office.

"I wanted to give data processing back to the individual users — they know what they want from a computer more than I do," said Mr. Dahlberg. "Now, I no longer have to process all that data or have access to everybody's personal histories."

At Malmo General Hospital, for example, the heads of departments are now solely responsible for the information that goes into their minicomputers. Not even the City Council can order the release of a patient's records. And the doctors can destroy past information if they feel it is no longer relevant in treating a patient.

The decentralization has evidently

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Spanish Nuclear Plants

MADRID, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — The government yesterday approved the construction of three nuclear power stations with a 2,982-megawatt capacity. A 1,032-megawatt station will be built at Trillo and two 975-megawatt stations at Valdecaballeros.

Adjourns Parliament

India's President Shelves Attempt to Impeach Him

NEW DELHI, Aug. 26 (UPI) — President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy yesterday issued an executive order shelving a move to impeach him and indefinitely adjourning the upper house of Parliament.

The Janata Party had planned to introduce an indictment motion against Mr. Reddy in the upper house. The party charged that Mr. Reddy did not give its leader, Jagjivan Ram, a chance to form a government when Prime Minister Charan Singh resigned last Monday.

Mr. Reddy instead dissolved Parliament, ordered a mid-term election and asked Mr. Singh to continue as a caretaker prime minister.

Officials of the president's secretariat said the adjournment order was a normal procedure since the house was not sitting in the absence of an elected government.

But Janata Party officials contended the house was only temporarily adjourned when Mr. Singh resigned and could have been reconvened on three days' notice to take up the impeachment motion.

Six-Month Interval

Party officials pointed out that the consitution provides for a six-month interval between one session and another when any of the two houses is indefinitely adjourned by the president.

They said the upper house need not meet now until after the mid-term election scheduled for December.

"The results of the forthcoming elections are uncertain and the impeachment move could be dead by that time," a Janata Party official said.

A senior lawmaker of the Communist Party branded the impeachment move "as a sign of extreme frustration since the Janata Party knows it's bound to fail because it is in a minority in Rajya Sabha [*upper house*]."

The constitution stipulates that two-thirds of the members must support an impeachment motion in *the house of Parliament in which it* is moved.

All major parties except the Janata have welcomed the dissolution of Parliament and a mid-term election.

The Janata Party denounced the caretaker government as illegitimate and former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi urged the president to replace it by "a noncontroversial caretaker government."

Mr. Singh was appointed prime minister July 28 following the resignation of Prime Minister Morarji Desai two weeks earlier.

Peking Accuses Hanoi of Raids On Border Area

PEKING, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Vietnam launched several border raids into China in mid-August, wounding at least one peasant, and bombarded Chinese territory with artillery fire, according to the Chinese news agency.

The latest attack was made Aug. 17 outside the town of Dongxing in Guangxi province, where Vietnamese raiders fired on peasants working in their fields, wounding one of them, the agency said.

According to the report, 10 armed Vietnamese personnel intruded a quarter mile into Guangxi on Aug. 13 and fired more than 300 rounds against peasants. The agency said that another attack occurred Aug. 16 in Fangcheng county and that rifle and artillery fire was directed against Yunnan province in mid-August.

The report of renewed fighting was made during a recess in peace talks between the two Communist countries. The 10th session of the four-month-old talks ended recently in deadlock in Peking, but diplomatic sources said that the two sides agreed to hold at least one more meeting in Peking Wednesday.

Sihanouk in Peking After N. Korean Stay

PEKING, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk returned to Peking last week after a lengthy stay in North Korea. There was no word on his future plans.

The prince and his wife, Princess Monique, flew to Peking from the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on a special flight. They were met at the airport by Chinese Vice Premier Li Xiannian.

Kreisky Urges Israeli Pullout From Occupied Arab Territory

VIENNA, Aug. 26 (AP) — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today criticized Israel for failure to implement United Nations Resolution 242 and called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. He said, in a televised talk with radio and television editors, that he is in favor of "strengthening" the resolution for the benefit of the Palestinians.

On Resolution 242, which the Palestine Liberation Organization and many Arab countries want to have modified, Mr. Kreisky said: "It would be desirable to have it newly drafted. If Israel claims that 242 must not be touched, then the obvious question arises: 'Why have you [Israel] not realized 242 up to now? That rests exclusively with you. You are obliged to do so, to return the area conquered in 1967.'

". . .I do not see any reason why this resolution should not be strengthened so as to include the obvious human rights — and, after all, we are all for safeguarding human rights — of the Palestinians, for example."

He also said that the continued flow of Middle East oil to European industrial nations hinges on peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Regarding price increases by the oil-producing nations, he said Western nations "should not take too much of a moralizing stand . . . We [Western nations] have demanded much money for the goods we have sold them, and the extent of inflation over the last decades is well known."

Mr. Kreisky also defended his meeting last June with Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the PLO.

International Fares To Rise on Iberia

MADRID, Aug. 26 (AP) — The Spanish airline Iberia announced yesterday that it will increase its international fares between 9 and 15 percent, effective Sept. 1, to compensate for a rise in fuel prices.

The increase, in line with a recent IATA decision, will be applied to all flights from Spain to foreign countries, with the highest rate for flights to South America and other distant destinations, the company said.

4 Killed in Utah Mine

WATTIS, Utah, Aug. 26 (UPI) — The roof of a coal mine collapsed and showered a crew with rocks Friday, killing four and seriously injuring a fifth. Five escaped uninjured. The cave-in occurred in the Star Point No. 1 mine, owned by the Plateau Mining Co.

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale buys some food from a street vendor Sunday in Peking.

In Peking Rally for Human Rights

Chinese Protest Near Mondale Reception

From Agence Dispatches

PEKING, Aug. 26 — Nearly a thousand human rights sympathizers held a rare meeting on Peking's main avenue tonight while Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping entertained U.S. Vice President Mondale in the nearby Great Hall of the People.

The rally, convened by the April Fifth Forum, a dissident group, heard demands that the government permit public trials of young leaders arrested nearly five months ago for criticizing the Communist Party leadership and Mr. Deng himself.

Although Mr. Mondale, who arrived here yesterday for a weeklong visit, will discuss many subjects with Chinese leaders, the issue of *human rights is not on the agenda.*

The nightime gathering, held in front of "democracy wall" on Changan Avenue, appeared to have been called in the belief that with Mr. Mondale in town the police would hesitate to arrest the organizers. There have been no such meetings since a crackdown on free expression in April.

Between 30 and 40 persons who pasted up attacks against the party and government on the wall have been under arrest since early April. Charges against them have not been made public.

The rally leaders carried out a poll of the audience on the way that the Peking Public Security Bureau has handled the cases of the arrested dissidents and reported from 80 to 96-percent disapproval.

Although it is one of the key themes of the Carter administration, Mr. Mondale made no reference to human rights in his banquet toast, which was applauded by 400 *Chinese and U.S. guests.*

He did, however, make indirect allusions to Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and Soviet expansionism in Asia. He referred to the fact that the United States and China "both are opposed to efforts by any country to dominate another."

Speech to Be Broadcast

Meanwhile, the Chinese government has agreed to broadcast a Peking University speech tomorrow by Mr. Mondale to the entire country, apparently the first time since at least the 1950s that a foreign leader has been allowed to address the nation.

U.S. officials traveling with Mr. Mondale said the Chinese arrangements for the speech indicated a very healthy state of relations between the two countries. They also said both sides had agreed to a new series of cultural exchanges to be signed Tuesday.

Asked about reports of Chinese unhappiness with delays in U.S. trade measures for Peking, Mondale aides said the Chinese had not raised the issue yet in their informal talks with the vice president. Trade issues will come up in Mr. *Mondale's formal talks with Mr.* Deng beginning tomorrow morning.

"If we strengthen our bilateral ties, we can both make dramatic economic progress; we can both enrich our cultures," Mr. Mondale said in his toast at tonight's banquet. "But above all . . . an enduring Sino-American relationship will promote the stable international *environment we both need to meet* our domestic challenges and address problems of global concern."

U.S. officials said the new rounds of exchanges negotiated with the Chinese included the sending of a delegation to the United States led by Huang Zhen, culture minister and former ambassdaor to Washington. China is also scheduled to send cinema and art delegations, *while the United States* would send a dance troupe and paintings to China, and each would have a week's film festival in the other's country.

The Peking Library and the Library of Congress would exchange books and documents and sports exchanges, including basketball, swimming and track and field, would be organized.

Despite Agreement on Return

Thais Won't Force Out Laotian Refugees

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Aug. 26 (WP) — Thailand, sheltering 148,000 Laotian refugees, appears to be trying to ease its load by working with the Communist government that the refugees fled. Last week, Thai officials announced an agreement with Laos to let certain refugees return home, but they said no one would be forced to go.

At the same time, Laos agreed to clamp down on illegal departures, *and refugee workers here reported* that the Thai military had strengthened security along the border in recent weeks and turned away large groups of incoming refugees.

And in another political realignment apparently prompted by the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict, the Soviet-oriented Laotian government has also formally agreed to help Thailand suppress its pro-Chinese Communist insurgents. Thailand, in return, pledged help against rightist Meo guerrillas who have harassed the Laotian Communists since they took full control of the country in 1975.

These measures were part of a six-point accord concluded last week in Vientiane. Whether they will be applied effectively is far from certain. But analysts here feel they represent a Thai attempt to tackle the refugee question unilaterally.

Thailand has predicted repeatedly that it will be left to care permanently for many of the 148,000 Laotians now in Thai camps. Thai officials alleged that world attention and resettlement opportunities are focused on Vietnamese boat people to the exclusion of Laotians and Cambodians who left their countries by less noticeable means.

In June, Thailand forcibly sent *home about 42,000 Cambodian* refugees. The trip to Vientiane by Thai Interior Minister Lek Naewalee for the accord was watched closely by foreign refugee agencies here because of fears that the Thais might intend the same for the Laotians. A source here said that a senior Thai official had told a foreign agency, "There is already a plan for that."

Publicly, the Thai government strongly denied this. "We have no plans for any forced repatriation of Laotian refugees," said Dr. Suwit *Yodmanee, a spokesman for the* premier's office.

Thai sources emphasized that the new repatriation accord would apply only to Laotians who volunteered to go home; the Laotian government would have to approve each case individually. But the sources noted that since the Vientiane authorities consider most refugees to be socially undesirable it *would probably accept only a few.*

Force Unlikely

In addition, foreign analysts have raised questions on the definition of the term voluntary. The Thai Foreign Ministry has insisted that the Cambodians who returned in June went of their own will. Reporters and refugee workers present when they left their camps maintain that the refugees were forced out.

Observers of refugee affairs argue that a huge forced repatriation *is unlikely for now because Thai*land is anxious to improve relations with Laos and would not force on it a great number of people whom *Laos has publicly labeled CIA* agents, criminals and social misfits.

According to this analysis, the Thais wanted the new accord to hold refugee rolls close to their current levels. This would be accomplished by sending home a few "volunteer" repatriates, persuading the Laotian government to control exits on its side of the border, and by turning away new arrivals, as is already happening.

Meanwhile, the flow of Indochinese refugees has trickled since Vietnam tightened its control over escape routes used by those trying *to flee in boats, the U.S. State De*partment reported Friday in Washington.

In May, more than 65,000 refugees went into neighboring countries, primarily Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong.

The number declined to 56,890 in June, and to 27,208 in July. During the first half of August, only 3,900 arrived by boat from Viet*nam and about an equal number by* land from Laos and Cambodia.

Cannibalism Alleged

BANGKOK, Aug. 26 (AP) — Vietnam's news agency yesterday reported that some soldiers of deposed Cambodian Premier Pol Pot have resorted to cannibalism.

The dispatch quoted a 17-year-old Cambodian girl as saying that a Pol Pot soldier, about three months ago in Cambodia's western Pursat province, had beheaded her brother, removed his flesh and wrapped it in leaves. Later, the girl's mother was also killed and her liver was removed, the agency said.

The dispatch was not clear whether the alleged cannibalism was for food or for revenge. Ritual cannibalism — the removal and eating of an opponent's liver — was practiced by both sides during the *1970-1975 Cambodian war.*

The report could not be confirmed, but a non-Communist journalist who recently visited Cambo*dia said he talked to several Viet*namese soldiers in Cambodia who told him of dead Pol Pot troops who had been carrying dried human flesh and a Pol Pot camp where human flesh had been cooked.

FBI Checking Allegation Jordan Sniffed Cocaine

(Continued from Page 1)

was to negotiate reduced charges for the defendants, "no deal will be *made.*"

According to a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Agency, an arrest for possession of cocaine, if it is the first offense, is a misdemeanor punishable by one year in jail or a $5,000 fine or both.

Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti notified President Carter about the investigation Thursday evening, Mr. Powell said. The president was aboard the steamboat Delta Queen on the Mississippi River.

*Under the provisions of the Eth*ics in Government Act, the attorney general must order a preliminary investigation into any allega*tions made against top government* officials that involve a federal violation more serious than a petty offense. That inquiry would deter*mine if a special prosecutor should* be appointed.

According to a version of the allegations made available to The Times by two sources familiar with the case, Mr. Jordan and Mr. Powell, along with other White House staff members, visited Studio 54 one evening in April, 1978. While there, Mr. Jordan allegedly asked whether he could visit "the basement," a secluded area of the discotheque where drugs are reportedly available.

In the basement Mr. Jordan allegedly asked if any cocaine was available. When it was produced, he is reported to have inhaled it into his nostrils, the sources said. Mr. Powell was present, according to the allegation, as were Mr. Rubell and a man identified as a drug dealer known as "Johnny C." No other persons were present, the sources said.

Travel Records

Denying each allegation specifically, Mr. Jordan said Friday that he had not been to the discotheque in April, 1978. He said he had not even been to New York that month and asserted that his travel records would show that. He also said he had never been to Studio 54 with Mr. Powell.

Mr. Jordan said he made two trips to New York in 1978 but he was not clear on which dates the trips took place. He said he was also not clear on which trip he had visited Studio 54. He said that his secretary was checking his travel records to be certain, but that he was absolutely sure he had not been there in April.

During his only visit to the discotheque with a party of perhaps four persons, he said, "I did not attempt to buy or use cocaine — that is absolutely untrue." He added: "I remember going there, sort of as a spectator sport, and having a drink. I did not request the use of any drugs."

Still Called 'Immigrants'

U.K. Nonwhites: Tension Grows

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (WP) — The streets of the polyglot Notting Hill neighborhood of London are filled this weekend with costumed parades, colorful floats, steel bands, blocks of outdoor stalls and several hundred thousand persons as Britain's West Indian community holds its annual Caribbean carnival.

Although there are now competing carnivals here and in other British cities where large numbers of West Indian immigrants have settled since World War II, the Notting Hill carnival's tradition, size and, in recent years, occasional violence have made it a symbol of Britain's relatively recent racial diversity and the tensions it has produced.

Those tensions appear to be worsening at carnival time this year. In a deteriorating economic climate, public opinion polls show that white Britain shares Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's stated feeling of being "swamped" by the postwar wave of immigration of blacks and Asians from the former colonies in the Caribbean, Africa, the Indian subcontinent and the Far East.

In turn, Britain's nearly 2 million nonwhite residents — a little more than 3 percent of the total population of just under 56 million — feel increasingly rejected and discriminated against by the white majority. They suffer disproportionately from unemployment, poor housing and sanitary facilities and low pay. They are still stereotyped in the media and by politicians playing on racial fears.

Paradoxical Term

All nonwhites here — whether they are from Jamaica, Guayana, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia or Hong Kong — are considered blacks or coloreds. The government refers only to "immigrants" even though 40 percent of them were born in Britain of immigrant parents. Government documents sometimes speak paradoxically of "*immigrants born in this country.*"

"That word 'immigrants' emphasizes that blacks and Asians don't really belong here and aren't really part of British society," said Ann Dummett of the Joint Council for Welfare of Immigrants. "Stopping immigration now and starting repatriation is where the political debate is, rather than increasing public awareness of the problems of these British citizens."

Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government is now writing new immigration regulations and citizenship legislation that will almost completely cut off further nonwhite immigration and may force many *immigrants already settled here* to leave the country.

Both Labor and Conservative governments had already slowed nonwhite immigration to a trickle, allowing in only wives, children and some parents and husbands of immigrants already living and working here. More blacks are leaving Britain voluntarily — most of them West Indians, returning to the islands in disillusionment — than are entering the country. Overall, the population of Britain decreased by 17,000 last year.

Spending Cuts

Mrs. Thatcher's across-the-board-cuts in government spending also will take money from the deteriorating inner-city areas where disproportionately large numbers of immigrants live and from the social services on which many of the depend. The spending cuts in Britain's continuing economic slump also mean fewer jobs for non-white *immigrants, Irish immigrants and* poor white Britons living alongside them in urban ghettos.

"The blacks are concentrated in deteriorating inner-city areas with whites who also are deprived and see themselves getting less of the cake and becoming a minority in their own neighborhoods," says Herman Ousley, a community relations official in the overcrowded South London neighborhood of Brixton, where 70,000 West Indians live among a dwindling number, mostly Irish. "The resentment of *both sides creates conflict, with the* police in between."

According to the police, crime is increasing in neighborhoods like Brixton, and they blame alienated truant and unemployed blacks. Police officers and white specialists also have been attacked by black youths at recent Notting Hill carnivals, and police have battled blacks and Asian crowds protesting rallies by the neo-Nazi National Front, which is trying to drive all nonwhites out of the country.

The National Front won only a minuscule share of the vote in this year's national elections, but many political observers say Mrs. Thatcher took much of the potential white backlash vote for herself with her pointed campaign promises to curb strict immigration further and her reiteration that "people do feel swamped when the streets they have lived in for the whole of their lives are quite different now and the whole character of an area has changed."

Only two decades ago, the nonwhite immigrants were welcomed here to do jobs white Britons would not do in the country's booming postwar economy. Many Asians have been notably successful here — Asian merchants are homebuyers have revitalized deteriorating inner-city Victorian neighborhoods in industrial cities like Birmingham and near Leicester.

The Asian community is gaining strength by "building an economic base here and by its young people adopting English values," Mr. Ousley said. "The problems are not more acute in the West Indian community because there is a sense of integration or of creating an economy of its own. Young blacks see that their parents have gained nothing by their years of work for long hours and little pay.

"It is the alienation of second-generation West Indians in Britain that is the most striking problem," Ms. Dummett said. "There is very little awareness of this among the white population. People here are more naive about race relations than any outsider can imagine."

Chinese Official Said to Confirm Public Trial Near for 'Gang of 4'

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (UPI) — A high-ranking Chinese official has confirmed that the radical "Gang of Four," including Mao's widow, will be tried soon at a public trial, Japanese news dispatches said today.

The newspapers Mainichi Shimbun and Asahi Shimbun said the confirmation was made yesterday by Ji Pengfei, former foreign minister and vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress.

Mr. Ji reportedly told Masatane Nakatsuka, vice chairman of the Japan Broadcasting Corp., that "it is natural to try them publicly for they attempted to carry out a counterrevolutionary act" and overthrow the government.

Investigations of the crimes allegedly committed by the four were *still taking place and the date for their trial had not yet been set,* Mr. Ji was quoted as saying.

The accused allegedly took advantage of their access to Mao in his last years and wielded immense power in running China. The four were arrested by the new Chinese leadership in October, 1976, a month after Mao's death.

The members of the "Gang of Four" were Mao's wife, Jiang *Qing; Zhang Chungiao; Yao Wenyuan; and Wang Hungwen.* Sources in Peking said that the four had been in confinement at a location near Peking since their arrest.

U.S. Fears Nuclear Race Between India, Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

clared a moratorium on further Indian nuclear testing and, until recently, Mr. Desai and other officials in New Delhi said they accepted Pakistani denials of weapons development.

But more recently, Prime Minister Charan Singh announced, "If Pakistan sticks to its plans to assemble a bomb, we will have to reconsider the whole question."

Mr. Singh's government failed to survive a parliamentary vote of confidence last week and, while he continues as caretaker prime minister, efforts are under way to form a new government. But U.S. experts believe that any Indian government is likely to favor renewal of emphasis on nuclear weapons.

Refused to Sign Treaty

India has long insisted that it has no desire to build up a weapons stockpile, but it has refused to sign the 1969 treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, on the ground that the treaty discriminates against nonnuclear nations. Although the administration has accepted New Delhi's position, it has announced that continued U.S. supplies of nuclear fuel would be jeopardized by a refusal to accept international safeguards by next March.

The threat of a nuclear race between India and Pakistan is viewed as a particularly disturbing prospect because of the deep political and religious enmity between the two countries. Since the partition of the subcontinent more than three decades ago, they have engaged in sporadic conflict, including a large-scale war in 1971 that led to Pakistan's loss of East Pakistan and the establishment of Bangladesh.

U.S. analysts said the 1971 war had helped stimulate the growth of powerful, pro-bomb lobbies in both countries. In Pakistan, nuclear advocates are said to maintain that India's ultimate goal is the destruction of Pakistan and that only nuclear arms could deter a crushing assault by the larger and better equipped Indian Army. Meanwhile, in India, the belief is widespread that a nuclear-armed Pakistan might be tempted to seek re*venge for its humiliating defeat.*

"It's a nightmare scenario," said a White House aide. "In the event of another war, the use of nuclear weapons would probably be assured and, short of war, the existence of nuclear forces in the region would pose all sorts of problems *for us, the Russians and the* Chinese."

Directed Against China

Officials believe that tension between India and Pakistan was not a prime factor behind New Delhi's decision in 1974 to demonstrate its nuclear progress. Instead, the action was seen as partly directed against another Indian adversary, China, and as an effort by Mrs. Gandhi to bolster sagging morale at home.

Officials said, however, that the 1974 test sharpened the nuclear appetite in Pakistan. Shortly after the test, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then the Pakistani prime minister, warned that "if India builds the bomb, we will eat leaves or grass, even go hungry, but we will have to get one."

U.S. intelligence aides now report that Mr. Bhutto's statement was coupled with a private decision to obtain Western bomb technology through both legal and covert means. And while Mr. Bhutto was ousted from power in 1977 and executed earlier this year, it is known that under Gen. Zia the country's nuclear program continues to receive high priority.

The prevailing view within the U.S. intelligence community is that Pakistan will be able to produce enough bomb-grade uranium to test a nuclear weapon in two years or less.

The Carter administration has sought improved ties with India to reduce New Delhi's incentives for acquiring nuclear forces. In the process, however, some officials surmise that President Carter's tilt toward India has served only to strengthen Pakistan's atomic ambitions.

Iranians Smash Resistance Around Key Kurdish City

(Continued from Page 1)

killed in widespread violence after *the fall of Paveh, according to* newspaper estimates.

Oil Exports Reported Cut

TEHRAN, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Iran has cut oil exports by 400,000 barrels a day because of bad weather would not end the standoff. "We want to make sure she's doing it of her own volition," he said.

He said that one major reason that the United States had decided to delay the plane was that Miss Vlasova had been "under heavy escort since the defection of her husband." She was accompanied by eight men when she boarded the aircraft. Mr. McHenry said that U.S. officials had the right to remove Miss Vlasova from the plane but that there were no plans to do so. "That is a hypothetical situation, and we would prefer to handle it in a more diplomatic manner," he said.

A source who asked not to be identified said that, if U.S. agents tried to board the plane by force, they would be faced with a dozen "beefy and big" Soviet officials who arrived yesterday from Moscow.

The two sides yesterday traded diplomatic protests. The Russians charged that the United States had taken Miss Vlasova's passport and violated her rights, while the United States denied that it had kept *her passport and questioned* whether Miss Vlasova's exit was voluntary.

U.S. Holds Soviet Jet

(Continued from Page 1)

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Savak Chief Said Held

TEHRAN, Aug. 26 (UPI) — The Savak official who was most instrumental in the arrest of Ayatollah Khomeini in 1963 has been arrested by revolutionary guards in Shiraz, south Iran, Pars reported today.

Pars said Brig. Gen. Hassan Badii, former chief of Savak, was arrested today. Savak, the shah's secret police, was dissolved early this year.

Cottage Occupied

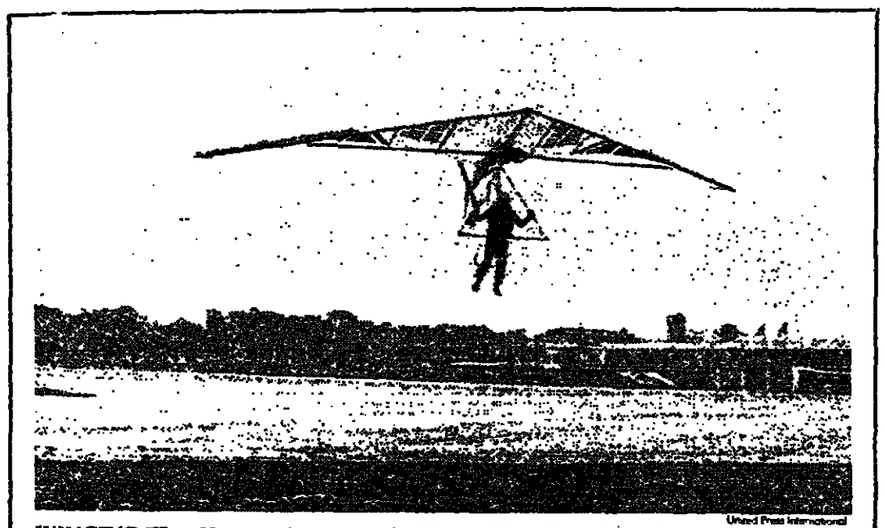
PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP) — About 40 members of the French Communist Revolutionary League, protesting "the massacre of the Kurdish people" in Iran, today took over the unoccupied cottage in suburban Neauphle le Chateau where Ayatollah Khomeini spent his days of exile in France. Police patrolled the front, but did not enter the cottage.

Oil Exports Reported Cut

TEHRAN, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Iran has cut oil exports by 400,000 barrels a day because of bad weather, it said. The figures for total exports were given.

The agency also announced that Ayatollah Khomeini had sent a team of senior clergymen to the oil fields of Khuzistan to investigate problems there following complaints from the oil company.

In Tehran, gunmen today killed the financial manager of the leading Tehran newspaper Kayhan and Hisson, the state radio said. The gunmen also wounded the owner of the paper, it said. The killings were *the first connected with the press* since the February revolution.



WINGING IT — Harnessed to a motorized hang glider, Gerry Breen hovers above a field in Le Touquet, France, on Sunday after crossing the English Channel. The 26-year-old Briton planned to continue his trek today, passing over Abbeville and Beauvais on the way to Paris.

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ion Oil Import Quota System Eludes Planners in U.S.

Idea of Auctioning Licenses Is Beset With Problems

y John M. Berry

INGTON, Aug. 26 (WP) dent Carter's announce- month that he was setting rt quotas for the nation lders through energy econ- ho remember the political inistrative horrors associ- the country's last effort nports.

rter had set a quota of 8.2 arrels a day for this year net imports of crude oil ed products. Because the ation estimated that net ts will average 7.8 million day this year, there was no e need to settle details of uota plan would work.

dministration officials t it be known that they k to avoid the pitfalls of r program, perhaps by g import licenses instead ing them on the basis of use or some other criteri- arter gave the Energy and departments 30 days to with a plan, but the plan- missed that deadline and one, and they still are about what to recom- lling the licenses at an as its problems, too, it

That the administration was having such a hard time was no surprise to those economists familiar with the controversial quota program in effect from 1959 to 1973. Then, like now, the ostensible purpose of holding down oil imports was to increase the nation's energy security. Most experts think that the quotas added far more to some oil industry incomes, at the expense of consumers, than they added to national security.

Then, world crude oil prices were less than domestic prices, and the oil industry argued that a quota was necessary to limit U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Without it, the argument went, the domestic industry would fall into disarray.

Under those circumstances, the import licenses were worth the difference between the cost of domestic oil and imported oil, often about $1 a barrel. The licenses were the equivalent of money because they routinely were sold by one company to another. The licenses were not sold by the government, however. They were given away amid a constant clamor from potential recipients that their share should be increased.

At first consideration, auctioning the licenses would seem — as it must have to some administration officials — an easy way to avoid that clamor and all of the intense political pressure that accompanied it. Moreover, it would seem to recapture for the U.S. government some of the monopoly profits that otherwise would flow to the world oil cartel.

Unfortunately, it would not work that way, say a number of energy economists. For one thing, the political clamor may remain because the quotas would push up oil prices.

Bill Hogan, director of the Energy and Environmental Policy Center at John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, cautioned: "If that quota bites, and the effective prices of imported oil start going up, there is going to be a very strong tendency to extend, reimpose, elaborate price controls so that the customer doesn't have to see the sudden increases in prices that could occur with a strict import quota."

Under decontrolled domestic crude oil prices, the price of both domestic and imported oil would rise until the higher cost of oil reduced U.S. demand to the point where it could be satisfied by domestic production plus the allowed level of imports.

In other words, setting a quota that bites creates an artificial shortage. Unless the government were to ration the use of oil — directly or indirectly — then the only way to cover the shortage created by the quota is to let prices go up until supply and demand are in balance again.

Such a reliance on rising prices to cut demand and cover a shortage is the antithesis of Mr. Carter's continued insistence on an allocation system to handle the gasoline shortage while keeping gasoline price controls in place.

In addition, if there were an auction, the spectacle of small independent refiners entering the lists to tilt against an Exxon or Mobil could well provoke Congress to give the smaller companies a break — once again.

Nor would the quota approach pour into the Treasury money that otherwise would be going to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, at least in the opinion of M.A. Adelman, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology expert on world oil markets. "If quotas do bite, then that will force up the domestic price, and it will also tend to force up the world price," he said.

He explained that, with a quota there is no longer any direct relationship between the price of oil and the amount of a foreign producer can sell in the United States. "They can, with impunity, raise the price and not lose anything in the way of sales" Mr. Adelman said.

According to this analysis, the OPEC price would rise to the new, higher level of U.S. prices, and the quota once again, like this year, would be an academic point. Importers would not want to import more than the quota allows because demand had fallen because of the higher prices.

Naturally, the system probably would not work as smoothly as this explanation implies. The market likely would adjust in a bumpy fashion, just as it had when OPEC raised its prices abruptly. Therefore, the right to import oil would still be valuable, at least temporarily.

Former Energy Secretary James Schlesinger has indicated that the administration is considering another approach that would avoid many of the problems associated with a quota: imposing a fee on imported oil.

In that case, imports would be reduced as demand for oil falls in response to the higher prices. A fee, of course, has all of the same political liabilities as raising oil prices by imposing a quota, but it has none of the extraneous baggage of allocating or auctioning quotas, and the Treasury would get the money. If OPEC raised prices in response, that would further reduce demand for imported oil.

Record Crude Oil Output

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 26 (AP) — Despite political turmoil, worldwide production of crude oil set a record for the first six months of the year, a petroleum industry publication, Oil and Gas Journal, reported.

World production averaged 61.892 million barrels a day, 5.8 percent higher than the previous record 58.736 million barrels a day for the period last year, the publication said in its Aug. 27 edition.

It said, however, that "there's no assurance the brisk pace can be maintained for the rest of the year," and because of that uncertainty, prices will continue to rise unless consumption drops drastically.

United Press International

William Boorstein is kissed by relative as his wife looks on during his arrival in Philadelphia.

U.S. Executive Flees Salvador Captors, Returns Home

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP) — U.S. businessman William Boorstein, who escaped Friday from captivity in a factory in El Salvador, returned yesterday to the United States, where he was reunited with his family and friends.

Mr. Boorstein, manager of the Apex textile plant where he was held captive by striking workers since Aug. 14, blamed his detention on socialist revolutionaries. "Every day they wanted more demands," including pay raises, profit sharing and other work incentives, some of which were impossible to meet, he said.

"They've been doing this to almost every plant in El Salvador and if they aren't stopped soon it's going to be another Nicaragua," he said, adding his was the fourth Salvadorean factory overtaken by workers in recent months.

Mr. Boorstein said he escaped by slipping from the factory at night when no one was looking (his captors were not armed). He went to his apartment. He said he called U.S. Embassy officials, who provided an escort for an automobile ride to Guatemala when a flight could not be arranged.

viet Aide Backs SALT-2 U.S. Communist Parley

ROIT, Aug. 26 (AP) — If tegic arms limitation trea- to gain ratification in the States, the arms race will p, a member of the Su- Soviet told the Commu- ty USA.

king Friday to the dele- f the party's 22d national . Peter Fedoseyev said he implementation of 2 was of "exclusive inter- l importance." More than elegates, guests and Com- observers from 30 foreign were attending the con-

believe any one-sided passions won't guide" the nate's passage of SALT-2, doseyev said. "We hope and a sober approach will win. If ratification fails, it a great step back in the ment of international re- and it will speed up the ce," he said.

r. party chairman Henry n called on the delegates in a crusade to push for ratification of the arms without an increase in de- ending. He said that par- bers should meet with civ- ic groups in their communities and encourage those groups to pressure their senators for ratification of the treaty.

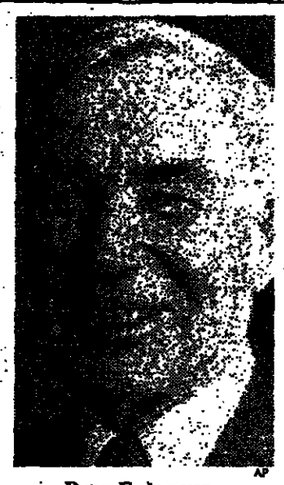
Asked when his government would lift its restrictions on the emigration of Jews, Mr. Fedoseyev said that they were free to leave if their work did not involve sensitive state secrets. He added, "We will continue to preserve the present procedure as any state would."

"You can understand that secret knowledge is not secret after a time and that's why there's just a time limit" on emigration, he said. "When this thing [state secrets] stops being guarded by the state, they are free to leave if they want to."

Mr. Fedoseyev said that the Soviet Union was turning to hydroelectric as well as nuclear power in its approach to the energy crisis. "We have found new resources of coal, oil and natural gas, but we have the approach that these types of energy will not always be available," Mr. Fedoseyev said.

"We would like to point out that we are paying great attention to the development of our sources of nuclear energy, and its ratio to our general energy balance will be growing substantially." Thermonuclear energy "will be our major source of energy in the future," he added.

Mr. Fedoseyev, 71, is a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in addition to his position on the highest Communist Party organization in the Soviet Union.



AP

Peter Fedoseyev

Despite Promise to Hold Free Elections

Rebellion Predicted in El Salvador Within Months

SAN SALVADOR (WP) — Although El Salvador's rightist government has promised free elections for the first time in years next March, many observers here believe the government may not last until then.

A number of political and diplomatic analysts say that armed rebellion could erupt in this poor, overcrowded nation within two to three months.

President Carlos Humberto Romero recently announced moves intended to defuse opposition, including readmission of all political exiles and international supervision of the March congressional and municipal elections.

Last week, Gen. Romero stunned members of his own military-based Party of National Conciliation by saying that, after more than 45 years of military presidents, the party's 1982 candidate may be a civilian.

Gen. Romero also invited the international and local Red Cross to inspect the prisons, in response to charges by the opposition and the Catholic Church that scores of political prisoners are being held secretly.

Too Little, Too Late

But the consensus among moderate and leftist opposition groups, as well as within diplomatic and some military circles, is that these first glimmers of what Latin Americans call a *salida* — an exit from authoritarian rule into democracy — are probably too little, too late, and do nothing to solve the social and economic inequities from which El Salvador's problems ultimately stem.

While El Salvador for years has suffered both government repression and leftist and rightist extremism, incidents of terrorism and labor strife have been feverish.

Two priests have been murdered in two months, allegedly by rightist extremists who charged the church with subversion. Six clergy have been assassinated since Gen. Romero's inauguration in 1977. The slaying of a priest Aug. 4 was followed within days by the apparent retaliation slaying of a government-allied mayor. In another town, the mayor, a member of the ruling party, was murdered in April. Last week, his replacement was assassinated.

Dozens of priests and nuns are on a weeklong hunger strike at a central San Salvador church to protest divisions among the country's six bishops and the failure of the majority to denounce both the murderers of priests and, by implication, the government.

Other churches in at least three of El Salvador's principal cities are occupied by protesting members of the United Front for Popular Action and the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, peasant-based federations of militant groups. After the internationally condemned government shooting of at least 80 persons during and following similar protests in May, Gen. Romero has said the security forces will not allow themselves to be provoked.

Workers Strikes

Similar government promises have been made about militant labor strikes at four major factories here. The strikes reportedly are organized by a committee associated with the Popular Revolutionary Bloc. The strikers use similar tactics of taking over industrial plants and holding executives or other workers hostage.

While the military has accused the popular groups of guerrilla-allied subversion, and there is a general feeling among moderate political groups that their members are sometimes manipulated by militant leftist ideologues, there is wide agreement outside the government that most of their demands are legitimate.

Moderate leaders and diplomatic sources are concerned that the scattered strikes and takeovers are test runs for a nationwide shutdown.

At the same time, a popular mutiny is feared. There is near-panic within government, business and political groups that El Salvador's guerrillas will seek to imitate the recent revolution in Nicaragua.

Fear of Rebels

Nicaragua's Sandinista-led government has stated strongly that it will not export its revolution, and there is no evidence that it has. But there are rumors that, in the words of one leading politician, "there are a thousand guerrilla soldiers, armed and ready to go."

In contrast to Nicaragua, the situation in El Salvador has important differences. The guerrilla groups are far more isolated, and less willing to compromise and accommodate moderates, than the Sandinistas. Opposition in this country of 4.8 million people is focused not on a man or a dynasty, but on a system of official corruption and oppression and the agriculture-based economy. The more than 90 percent of the people who work on, rather than own, farm land, are effectively excluded from the money economy.

But as in Nicaragua, the lack of political access and government intransigence toward substantive change have provided fertile ground for violence.

To opposition politicians, the mechanics of a free election are meaningless if, as one politician said, "you can drop your ballot in the box, and it gets counted, but you can still get beaten up for going to a campaign rally.

The Christian Democrats, along with sectors of the church and more liberal business sectors, have begun meeting with labor, peasant and other mass groups in hopes of coming up with a plan to pressure the government from several directions. But the process is slow, and there is a feeling that time is running out.

One solution that has been only whispered about is Gen. Romero's replacement. During a little-publicized visit here several weeks ago, sources said, Viron Vaky, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Latin America, expressed strong concern to Gen. Romero and suggested that the date of presidential elections be substantially advanced. Gen. Romero, the sources said, answered that such a move would violate the Constitution.

Others speak of the establishment of a transitional civilian-military junta or even a military coup from the center to forestall the possibility that one may be coming from the far right.

"Some say Romero is the problem," a observer said, "but others say it wouldn't make any difference if he was gone. Most just say it's too late, too late for anything."

— KAREN DeYOUNG

Payments by Fiat In U.S. Rust Case Said Insufficient

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (WP) — The Italian carmaker, Fiat, has been shortchanging its customers who have been returning their rusted-out cars under a government-negotiated recall settlement, Transportation Department officials said Friday.

And, the department said, the government may seek to have the company take back more cars for premature rusting problems.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said it would conduct a hearing Sept. 26 to determine if Fiat has been underpaying owners of 1970-71 model 850 Fiat Spyders who were promised market-value prices for their overly rusted cars.

The hearing also will probe the issue of whether Fiat also should be made to recall 1970-74 model 124 vehicles for similar rust problems because the agency has learned that Fiat has been secretly buying back some 124 models from owners who have complained about rusting problems.

The safety agency reached agreement March 16 with the Italian automaker, under which Fiat agreed to recall the 1970-71 850 Spyders and pay the owners of those cars the original purchase price minus a fair depreciation. But consumer reports to the agency show the company has been paying between $100 and $600 for the 850s, which the government claims should be worth more than $1,000.

Cuba-Ecuador Ties Seen

MIAMI, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Cuba and Ecuador have agreed to re-establish diplomatic relations. Radio Havana announced yesterday. The broadcast said the two nations would exchange ambassadors as soon as possible.

5 Firms Win Waivers for Engines

PA Delays Auto Emission Standards

y Reginald Stuart

OIT, Aug. 26 (NYT) — vironmental Protection has granted five automo- ufacturers two-year delays g some of their engines 1981 standards for carbon e emissions.

ree U.S. and two foreign ers won regulatory waivers for engines that are expected to make up 10 percent to 20 percent of all automobile power plants sold in the 1981 and 1982 model years.

A major beneficiary of the EPA decision is the financially troubled Chrysler Corp., which earlier this month asked the government for financial aid and relief on emissions standards.

The agency said in its decision late Friday that delays on additional engines might be granted soon if the affected automakers supplied enough data to support their arguments that meeting the increasingly restrictive clean-air standards was technologically impossible.

Three of the eight engine groups that Chrysler plans to offer in the 1981 and 1982 model years, representing slightly fewer than half the engines that Chrysler intends to sell, were exempted. They are a 1.7-litre, four-cylinder engine made by Volkswagen; a 3.7-litre, six-cylinder engine; and a 5.2-litre, V-8 engine.

Four-fifths of the engines that the American Motors Corp. plans to sell in the 1981 and 1982 model years, 151-cubic-inch, four-cylinder engines made by the Pontiac Division of the General Motors Corp., also were exempted from the standards.

The agency agreed to extensions for two sets of engines for General Motors. GM had argued for delays for many of its engines. British Leyland and Toyota, the leading Japanese automaker, also were granted two-year delays in meeting the 1981 carbon monoxide standards for one engine each. The Ford Motor Co., the second-largest domestic automaker behind GM, has not requested a delay for its engines and was not involved in the cases ruled upon. A spokesman said that no decision had been made on whether to seek waivers.

Specifically, the automakers will be allowed to sell 1981 and 1982 automobiles with certain engines that emit 7 grams of carbon monoxide per mile, the standard that goes into effect for 1980 model year engines, rather than 3.4 grams of carbon monoxide per mile, the 1981 level. Currently the carbon monoxide emission standard is 15 grams per mile, which it has been since 1975.

h Will Skip s If Presence ardizes Pact

NNESBURG, Aug. 26 lan Smith, the former inister of Rhodesia, says would not go to the Zim- Rhodesian constitutional ce in London next month sence there would impede ent.

nith, here for a visit that eight speaking engage- as asked Friday whether ght his presence at the ks would be a stumbling f it is going to be a stum- ck," he said, "then I will the conference."

ack prime minister of Zim- Rhodesia, Bishop Abel a, selected Mr. Smith as 2 delegates to the London ce called by Prime Minis- aret Thatcher of Britain in pt to settle the constitu- ues that have split black f the new majority gov-

eaders of the Patriotic uerrilla alliance, Robert and Joshua Nkomo, have Mrs. Thatcher's invitation e conference. They oppose rnment on the grounds es still hold the power be- guarantees built into the ion.

nith said that a settlement reached without the guer- d that the Patriotic Front's at the conference was ary.

ured by Sniper nolulu Beach

ULU, Aug. 26 (UPI) — e from a construction site ive persons at Waikiki t night. Police were hold- charged in a similar snip- six years ago, and a sec- ct was being sought.

injured, one was hospital- guarded" condition and s were being treated for e described as superficial Police said that Robert 4, Honolulu, was being e shooting and would be oday with five counts of murder.

U.S. Sets Smog Sanctions on California

By Claire Spiegel

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 — Douglas Costle, the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has announced a halt to major new industrial construction in California until the state Legislature adopts a program to inspect cars annually for faulty smog devices.

Permits submitted after last July 1 for construction and expansion of "major sources of air pollution" will be turned down, Mr. Costle said Friday.

He also announced that he was considering cutting off billions of dollars in federal highway and waste-treatment funds. But disapproval of new construction permits is automatic under federal law, he said. "I am not coming out here to pick a fight," Mr. Costle said. "My purpose is to make clear what the law does require. The Legislature needs to know we're serious about this."

The Legislature is almost two months overdue in passing a law enabling local governments to establish vehicle inspection and maintenance programs. The deadline was July 1.

The vehicle inspection program is a required element of a comprehensive plan that states must adopt to comply with the federal Clean Air Act amendments of 1977. Because California's plan lacks a vehicle inspection program, Mr. Costle said that the EPA will not approve it.

Bill Sessa, a spokesman for the state Air Resources Board, said that Mr. Costle's decision might prod the Legislature into action. A bill that would have enabled localities to set up vehicle inspection programs recently was buried in a state Senate committee. The Legislature now is working on a resolution that requests a one-year extension of the EPA deadline.

Mr. Costle said that he was not familiar with the details of the resolution and would study it before making a decision on whether to cut off federal highway and waste-treatment funds to California.

© Los Angeles Times

Kenyans Preying On Vultures Get Official Rebuke

NAIROBI, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — People in a Kenyan village have been told to stop scaring vultures out of trees for the fun of watching them drop dead when they land on newly erected powerlines.

The Kenya news agency said today officials were complaining that the streets of Mandera, in northeast Kenya, were littered with electrocuted vultures.

Indian Dam Toll Rises

NEW DELHI, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — The official death toll from a dam burst that devastated the western Indian town of Morvi and surrounding villages two weeks ago has risen to 1,335, the Press Trust of India reported today.

Transit Strike Hits Southern California

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 26 (UPI) — More than 6,500 bus drivers, mechanics and clerks struck the Southern California Rapid Transit District at midnight yesterday, virtually stranding more than a million commuters.

Union officials said the dispute focused on changes management is seeking in work rules, especially the authority to hire part-time employees to cut down on overtime.

Flying Tiger Line Is Struck in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP) — All operations of Flying Tiger Airline, the world's largest air cargo carrier, stopped yesterday after the line was struck by about 2,000 freight handlers, cargo agents and mechanics.

The strike was called by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers. The airline serves 23 U.S. cities as well as points abroad.

Dominic Crapanzano, chairman of New York City's IAMAW Local 1322, said the dispute was over wages and job security, with the union apparently demanding that Flying Tiger match recent settlements with passenger-carrying airlines.

Managua Declares Large Bills Worthless

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, Aug. 26 (WP) — Charging that the regime of Anastasio Somoza looted the treasury before fleeing abroad, Nicaragua's new rulers have countered by declaring all large denomination bills of national currency worthless as of tomorrow.

Thousands of Nicaraguans lined up at banks yesterday to exchange the bills before the deadline, and the government closed the country's borders to prevent exiles from returning to exchange bills they took with them.

Nicaraguans were given today and yesterday to turn in all 500 and 1,000 cordoba bills, worth about $50 and $100, to state banks. In exchange they receive certificates of deposit that cannot be redeemed for at least six months.

The government said the currency decree, which was kept secret until its announcement by a radio broadcast Friday night, was necessary because the previous rulers had stolen as much as $30 million worth of the large-denomination bills.

Surprise Reaction

Early yesterday morning, long lines formed outside Nicaragua's recently nationalized banks. Many of those waiting to turn in their currency expressed strong opposition to the decree, a reaction that seemed to take the junta by surprise.

By afternoon, an angry crowd of approximately 200 gathered in front of the junta's office in central Managua and chanted "exchange yes, deposit no." Although a government official came out to speak with them, he told them nothing could be done and advised them to deposit their money before the deadline passed.

Other officials said, however, that the junta was considering providing relief, through early note redemption or other means for those who could demonstrate an urgent need for the cash.

Government Fears

Alfonso Robelo, a member of the ruling junta, said the government wants to prevent emissaries from Gen. Somoza's regime, now in exile, from converting the currency they still hold. The government also fears the exiles may use the Nicaraguan cash to destabilize the country through inflation, he said.

In sealing the borders for the two-day period, the junta canceled all commercial air traffic.

Mr. Robelo acknowledged that by exchanging the large bills for deposit notes, rather than for cash in smaller denominations, the government immediately will add as much as $35 million to the national Treasury.

Since the bills still will be offi-

U.S. Veils Crash Of Test Aircraft

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, Nev., Aug. 26 (UPI) — All the Defense Department will say about the accident — apparently part of a secret project — is that a plane crashed in the desert Thursday and that the pilot was killed.

The dead man was Navy Lt. Melvin Brown, 31, of Roanoke, Va. He was assigned to Nellis Air Force Base as part of an "ongoing joint Defense Department test program," and died in the crash of a "modified test aircraft," an Air Force spokesman said Friday.

"For security reasons that is the only information available," the spokesman said.

Court Finds FBI Illegally Seized Cult Documents

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP) — A federal judge has ruled that the U.S. government had "illegally and unconstitutionally" seized documents during a raid on a Church of Scientology office here in 1977.

U.S. District Judge William Bryant on Friday ordered the government to return all of the documents seized by 25 FBI agents during their July 8, 1977, search. Assistant U.S. Attorney Raymond Banoun said the government would appeal the decision.

Mr. Banoun said the ruling would have no effect on a criminal trial scheduled for Sept. 24 of nine church members accused of stealing U.S. government documents and planting bugging devices in government offices.

He said that those criminal charges were based on evidence seized during a raid, also on Sept. 8, 1977, at church facilities in Los Angeles. A U.S. District Court judge in Los Angeles ruled last year that the Los Angeles search was legal; that decision was upheld by a U.S. appeals court.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Monday, August 27, 1979

It's Up to Israel and Egypt

The Carter administration was smart to abort its plan to sponsor its own resolution on Palestinian rights in the UN Security Council. Any resolution even marginally tolerable to the Israelis would have been scorned by the Palestinians, and vice versa. A resolution not tolerable to the Israelis would have so heightened their distrust of the administration as to put at unbearable risk the prospect of the Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian autonomy. Perhaps later, if those talks break down, it will be helpful to use the United Nations, a body currently tipped almost as much against Egypt as against Israel, as a forum for Mideast negotiations. But for the time being, the forum should remain the Egyptian-Israeli talks. Was it in discreet recognition of this fact that the Security Council, professing to be doing Andrew Young a favor, chose not to press a new Palestinian resolution at this time?

There is no particular reason to linger long over this latest up-the-hill, down-the-hill embarrassment suffered by the United States. The priority must now be to demonstrate that the Egyptian-Israeli talks *can* produce solid progress toward the autonomy envisaged at Camp David. For considerations of prestige no less than diplomacy, the administration needs badly to demonstrate this. Egypt needs to demonstrate it in order to reduce the isolation from the Arab mainstream that still constitutes the most troubling threat to its own continued adherence to peace. Israel needs to demonstrate it to prove that, in protesting the UN route, it was not merely trying to back out of its commitments on Palestinian autonomy.

It is worth saying again: Menachem Begin's crimped views on autonomy dominated the language that Israel, Egypt and the United States accepted at Camp David. But at the same time, as Mr. Begin's critics on the right have not let him forget, he did agree to submit the initial autonomy and then the "final status" of the West Bank and Gaza to a negotiating process whose outcome Israel agreed not to foreordain. That leaves only a sliver of wiggle room in which negotiations can proceed. But in that tiny space, and only there, lies what promise the negotiations hold. This is not to say there are no problems of Egyptian fidelity to Camp David. Egypt appears out of bounds, for instance, in asking that Palestinians outside the autonomy areas be entitled to vote in autonomy elections. But the question of Israeli fidelity is, for obvious reasons, more urgent.

This is not the place for a detailed analysis of Israeli obligations under Camp David. The central point is that the accords give Israel no warrant to demand that its own military government rather than the new negotiating framework be the source of authority for the autonomy regime. The danger here is not merely that this approach would make a puppet of any autonomy regime. The danger is that it rationalizes the Israeli claim to go on settling Jews in the West Bank and Gaza and to requisition and even expropriate Arab land for that purpose. Nothing proves more conclusively to Israel's friends and would-be partners in peace that it is acting in bad faith than its settlements policy. The settlements are nails in the Camp David coffin. They expose as a sham Israel's claim to be striving for peace.

If it is fair for the United States to ask the Palestine Liberation Organization, as it has, to recognize Israel's right to exist, then it is no less fair to ask Israel to halt its settlements. In their political contexts, the two steps are surpassingly and equally difficult. They are also essential prerequisites for the two peoples to persuade each other of their readiness for peace. Mr. Begin is about to meet Anwar Sadat again, in Haifa, in order to move the so-far stalemated autonomy talks. That is the time and place to show the wisdom of keeping these talks as the main forum of peace-seeking in the Middle East.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Compromise in Nigeria

Nigeria is now halfway through the transfer of power from a military government to civilians, one of the most difficult passages in modern politics. After long preparation, voting began in early July for state and federal legislatures, governors and finally a president. The winner of the presidential election, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, is to take office Oct. 1. It has been an impressive performance by the generals who are voluntarily stepping down.

The last elected government of Nigeria collapsed 13 years ago in a coup generated by the regional and tribal rivalries that shortly turned into the Biafran War. When civilians last ruled in Lagos, the country's troubles were similar to those of most other newly independent countries of black Africa. The struggle toward economic development, and the crippling shortages of wealth, were much like those elsewhere. But since 1966, Nigeria has become one of the world's major oil producers and a lack of money is no longer quite the limitation that it once was. Perhaps it will also turn out that civil war has taught Nigeria, like other countries, that the art of political compromise is more valuable than it looks at first.

One early test of the spirit of compromise may well be the nation's reception of the election results, as interpreted by the federal electoral commission. Precisely to avoid the kind of struggle for regional dominance that precipitated the 1966 coup, the new constitution requires the winning candidate to get 25 percent of the vote in at least two-thirds of the country's 19 states. Mr. Shagari, far ahead of any of his four opponents, got more than 25 percent in 12 states, but only 20 percent in the crucial 13th.

The four losers, happily anticipating a runoff in the electoral college, immediately began dealing and bidding in a fashion reminiscent of a deadlocked nominating convention in the United States. The generals disapproved. They evidently did not wish to see power descend, by a series of scandals and private bargains, to a minority candidate. The electoral commission reconsidered, and found that Mr. Shagari's vote was more than enough. It reasoned that 25 percent of two-thirds meant 25 percent of the vote in 12 states and two-thirds of 25 percent in the 13th. The generals find that arithmetic logical. It suggests that Mr. Shagari will take office with the support of the military, who take pride in their constitutional preparations and wish to see them turn out successfully. That looks like another good omen for Mr. Shagari's presidency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S. Prisoners Abroad

A federal court in Connecticut has freed three U.S. cocaine smugglers from prison sentences imposed by Mexico because of the torture and other injustices they suffered there at the hands of policemen, judges and jailers. The ruling may look like a blow for civil liberties and human rights. Unfortunately, it could be a blow instead to the humane treaty that allows the United States to repatriate imprisoned Americans to let them serve out their sentences in their own country.

The prisoner-exchange agreement, reached in 1977, requires inmates to consent to be transferred, and the three prisoners who were moved from Mexico to the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., did so. But then they quickly sought release. Judge T.F. Gilroy Daly held that Mexico's proven abuses had rendered their consent involuntary. In the judge's words, the prisoners "would have signed anything to get out of Mexico."

There is no doubt that these prisoners were mistreated and that this mistreatment helped to induce them to accept the transfer authorized by the treaty. The claims in their habeas corpus petitions, only lamely contested by the Justice Department, were all too reminiscent of the complaints by imprisoned Americans and their families that inspired the treaty in the first place. But surely the three smugglers were also influenced by the prospect, beyond better treatment, of the parole that would be available on their return to the United States and by the ordinary desire to be home again. What other rational choice was open to them? Do they seriously argue that, but for the coercion, they would have chosen to stay in a Mexican prison?

Judge Daly's decision should be reversed. Otherwise, it could create difficulties for other prisoners seeking to benefit from exchange agreements. The United States has a similar treaty with Canada and has signed, but not ratified, exchange agreements with Turkey, Panama and Peru. The exchange approach is a promising method of helping Americans caught in the toils of criminal-justice systems that differ from their own. It puts aside disputes over human rights in order to rescue individuals. Other nations will be reluctant to sign and execute any such agreement if it exposes their law-enforcement systems to U.S. judicial review.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

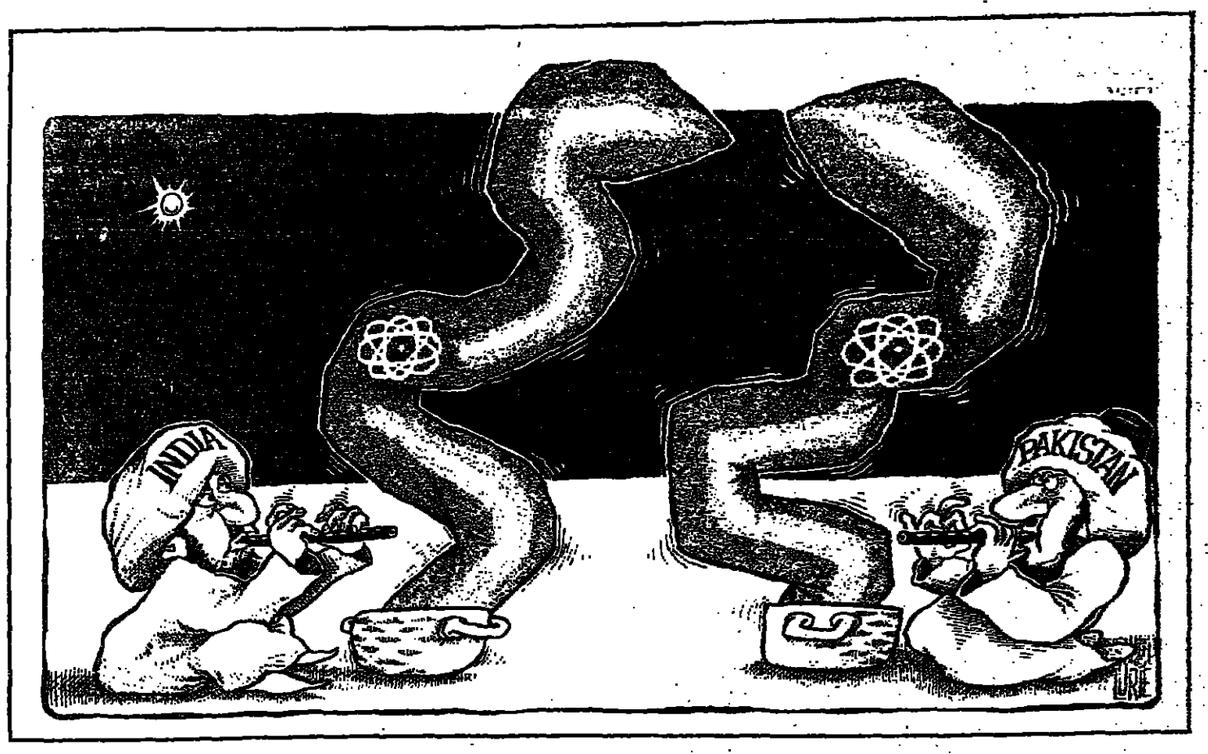
August 27, 1904

LONDON — "Autos for the millions! Nonsense!" exclaims the incredulous man in the street. "Autos are the toy of the moneyed classes." It is with the object of proving that the auto can now be made within the means of the man of moderate income that a series of trials is to commence under the auspices of the Automobile Club, for vehicles sold at prices varying from £125 to £200. Many professional men living outside the city would be likely to use these cheap automobiles for running up to London and back home if they were assured that in addition to being reliable they would not cost much more than the railway season ticket.

Fifty Years Ago

August 27, 1929

LONDON — Increasingly grave reports of the conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine reached here today. Two Englishmen have been killed, and several others, including an Oxford undergraduate who was acting as a special constable, were wounded in the fighting, which now has spread from Jerusalem to the surrounding towns where there are Jewish centers. One report says that 30 Jews were killed in an attack on Hebron. The Arabs are said to have braved machine-gun fire in attacking Jewish settlements in the suburbs of Jerusalem. The British battleship Barham is understood to have reached Jaffa, and troops are hurrying to Jerusalem.



'Guernica': A Troublesome Homecoming

By Kevin Michel Cape

LOS ANGELES — One of the most poignant moments in recent Spanish history came when Pablo Picasso's lawyer announced last month that the late artist's epic painting, "Guernica," would at last receive a permanent home in Spain. Picasso's will stipulated that "Guernica" was to be on long-term loan to the Metropolitan Museum in New York until Roland Dumas, the lawyer for the Picasso heirs, judged that democracy and civil liberties had been fully restored in Spain, at which time the painting was to become the property of the Spanish government.

The news that "Guernica" will be exhibited in the Prado in Madrid is being celebrated as yet another triumph of Spanish democracy over the country's fratricidal history. But the painting is also a bitter reminder of the most serious threat to Spanish democratic institutions: the seemingly intractable Basque problem. For not only do Basque nationalists claim independence for their region in the country's northwest, they also demanded that "Guernica" be exhibited in the Basque region rather than in Madrid.

One suspects that if Picasso were alive he would accede to the Basque claim. For "Guernica" is not the title of some Cubist version of a Parisian fantasyland, but a powerful depiction of the destruction of the ancient town of the same name, the first in Europe to be ravaged by aerial bombing. Using bombing techniques that later were to become familiar from Rotterdam to Warsaw, Nazi pilots aiding Franco leveled the town in 1937. Picasso responded by painting a series of images of Guernica's residents caught up in what the artist called "the cold, clinical inhumanity of modern warfare."

Spiritual Capital

Guernica had always been the spiritual capital of the Basques, who seized the civil war as an opportunity to proclaim their independence. Europe's oldest ethnic group, they believe that Guernica is the site of the old oak tree where mountain tribes met in a primitive democratic forum a millennium before the birth of modern Spain.

But now that contemporary Basque nationalists are clamoring for "Guernica's" permanent exhibition near the site of the 1937 bombing, Prado officials have responded that this is impossible, citing security reasons as well as the fragility of the canvas.

But a more important reason for the government's refusal is that Premier Adolfo Suarez is in no mood to compromise on an issue of such great symbolic importance. With the separatist organization ETA embarked on a campaign to kill military and police officers, the Suarez government is increasingly worried that Basque militants will drag the country into anarchy.

Indeed, ETA's goal is to provoke the military into a violent reaction against the government (perhaps an attack like Franco's 1936 assault on the Republican regime), which might cause enough chaos to allow the Basque region to become independent.

That strategy holds a certain macabre logic. In June, for instance, after two high-ranking officers were murdered, murmurs of discontent circulated within the army about the Suarez government's "weakness" in providing security. But, despite these provocations, the military has remained firmly loyal to King Juan Carlos and Suarez, due partly to the brilliant stewardship of Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado. Still, Spaniards keep a close eye on the mounting body count of military authorities who have been murdered by Basque nationalists and wonder: How much longer? Nervous *Madrilenos* remember the days — not so long ago — when a general on his deathbed was said to have been asked by a priest: "Do you forgive your enemies?" "I have no enemies," came the reply. "I've had them all shot."

Unable to provoke the army, ETA nationalists launched a wave of attacks on Spanish resorts, hoping to frighten away foreign tourists. Not surprisingly, it is the Basque region itself that suffers most — tourism has dwindled to a trickle in San Sebastian — but ETA's terror tactic is nevertheless enjoying some success, with foreign bookings currently down a damaging 30 percent on the Costa del Sol. However, a major arm of the ETA disavowed terrorism aimed at tourism.

The controversy over "Guernica" and the Basque nationalism that underlies it shows once again that there are few workable compromises in the continuing struggle of Basque vs. Castilian. Basque militants clamor for total independence, while Madrid is ready to concede only autonomy. And so the bloodshed continues. Spain, is, after all, the country of *sol y sombra*, light and dark. Shades of gray are lost in this struggle over absolutes.

So, while one may rejoice that Spanish democracy has finally met Picasso's exigent criteria, the master's magnum opus will probably stir up more problems for Spain then any national treasure is worth.

Kevin Michel Cape, who teaches economics and history, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

The New Economic Order: A Lack of It

By Robert Lekachman

NEW YORK — A long time ago during the reign of Ike the Good, global politics and economics were a snap. In full possession of the mandate from heaven, the United States led the Free World against the atheistic, materialistic Sino-Soviet monolith. The "Free World," an elastic term, embraced not only the democracies of Western Europe but also assorted Latin American, Middle Eastern and Southeast Asian tyrannies. No matter. All were welcome on the condition that they pledged themselves to the cause of anti-communism by signing up for one of John Foster Dulles' regional alliances.

In that golden era, the U.S. economy dominated the globe, exporting not only food, manufactures, arms and advice but also, until 1948, even oil. Experts warned that the shortage of dollars was likely to be permanent.

Seldom since the battle of Yorktown has the world been turned topsy-turvy so completely and quickly. Converted by defeat to democracy, West Germany and Japan speedily rebuilt their economies, with the indispensable aid of U.S. subsidies. These days the dollar is in disconcerting surplus. As many as 600 billion Eurodollars slosh around in European banks, for all practical purposes unregulated by the politicians of any land. West German, Swiss and Swedish living standards surpass that of the United States, an ultimate insult to U.S. amour propre. Common observation testifies to the superiority of a great many Japanese and European products and readily explains the weakness of the dollar against gold and sturdier currencies. Although U.S. business schools are the envy of the universe, their graduates direct enterprises whose productivity has been flagging dangerously.

Altruistic Advice

West German and French politicians altruistically advise the beleaguered U.S. president on the better handling of energy and inflation. Gone are staunch, brutal friends like the Shah of Iran and Anastasio Somoza. Israel, one of the few democratic dependents of the United States, ungratefully prefers its own welfare and security. Increasingly, U.S. domestic monetary and budget policy lies at the mercy of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and Soviet grain imports.

The only consolation available appears to be that matters have marched scarcely better for the Soviet Union. Where is the monolith of yesteryear? The Chinese bitterly rival the Soviet "hegemonists" for influence in the Third World. In Africa, the services of Cuban mercenaries come at a high price in subsidies to the Cuban economy. The small countries of Eastern Europe are as restive as the proximity of the Red Army allows them to be. Ingratitude is no monopoly of U.S. allies: Egypt kicked the Russians out; in the course of "winning" Ethiopia, the Soviet Union "lost" Somalia. The Soviet economy is a mess; except in the best of years, Soviet farmers cannot feed both themselves and the rest of the nation — once more, a five-year plan has fallen far short of its targets for consumer goods and heavy industry. If the CIA has it right this time, the Soviet Union will by the mid-1980s import instead of export oil.

To this distempered world, the U.S. response has been confused and contradictory. In 1979, the United States imports far more OPEC oil than in 1973. Its trade policy uneasily combines classical free trade and the protection of meat, sugar and steel as well as orderly marketing agreements aimed at compelling the Japanese to do less of what they do best — to export consumer goods enormously attractive in Western markets. U.S. aid policies swing erratically between human rights and realpolitik.

Simple Clues

There are three comparatively simple clues to understanding the world's disorder. The first is the dominant fact that economic growth has slowed practically everywhere. The second is the probability that growth rates will not soon accelerate. Indeed, the U.S. economy has already slid into recession. The policies of Britain's new Conservative government have aggravated that country's inflation and led to a situation in which, as The Economist put it, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's "only hope of avoiding a subsequent wage explosion is to clobber the economy into recession." The third clue is the consequence of pervasive slowdown, a shift from the comparatively benign politics of growth to the nasty, complicated dilemmas of distribution.

By now, Carter-bashing is as much an international as a domestic blood sport. But it is only fair to note that not even Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has done noticeably better than recent U.S. presidents in formulating unifying policies for the EEC, Japan and the United States. When growth slows down, less is available to be divided. Until politicians and their constituents decide how to divide fairly what is available, economic policy is unlikely to improve.

Robert Lekachman, a professor of economics at Lehman College of the City University of New York, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Reagan's Geopolitics

For our anti-colonial epoch, Ronald Reagan, in his statement on Israel (IHT, Aug. 17), uses the idea of geopolitics in a sense that can only remind us of the Hitlerian. He neglects to remind us that any conflagration in the area would be greeted by the total destruction of all the oil wells, and the world could lapse into a new dark age. He misses his war in Vietnam, and is raring to go. Unfortunately the Middle East is far more important and dangerous than Vietnam ever was.

There, as elsewhere, weapons must be used against the Russians. One of them is intelligence.

PETER TODD MITCHELL.
Barcelona.

Reports on Vietnam

Seymour M. Hersh has discovered smiling, happy faces in Hanoi, a non-Communist paper flourishing in Ho Chi Minh City, and well-intentioned Vietnamese officials complaining about the bad faith of the U.S. administration. Mr. Hersh is well known, too, for his countless stories about CIA wrongdoing (I can't recall any stories he might have written about the Soviet Union's pervasive KGB) and the My Lai massacre (nor can I recall any stories under his byline about the daily massacres of innocent Vietnamese civilians by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces for no greater crime than failing to pay clandestine taxes to the Communists). Mr. Hersh's prejudices are showing once again.

Contrast his reporting from Hanoi with the stories of Henry Kamm of The New York Times, who was allowed into Hanoi a few days after Mr. Hersh. Mr. Kamm asked tough questions about the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese fleeing their liberated country and the tens of thousands being held in political re-education camps or forced to settle in the country's "new economic zones," a euphemism for jungle concentration camps. Mr. Kamm did his job so well that he was not allowed to travel to south Vietnam and was required to leave Hanoi three days before his visa expired. Mr. Hersh, on the other hand, was allowed to go south.

PETER SHALIK.
Geneva.

Not for Sale

Re "No Bidders for Hitler's Self-Portrait" (IHT, July 20): That wasn't the only Hitler self-portrait, the one that was up for auction in New York.

Hitler's private secretary, who now lives in retirement, found one sketched in pencil by the fuehrer on a postcard, in profile, as a young man; it was in his writing desk at the Obersalzberg in April, 1945, with other sketches. On the obverse of the card, Hitler made two sketches of an unknown girl; perhaps Geli Raubal, his adored niece. The secretary gave the sketches to me — readers will find them printed in my book "The War Path."

I do not intend to sell them — ever!

DAVID IRVING.
Fuengirola, Spain.

Depicting Picts

The Art in London article by Susan Heller Anderson (IHT, Aug. 11-12) is illustrated with Le Moyne's "Daughter of the Picts." From the text it would appear that this charming lady is a denizen of 16th-century Florida.

What it illustrates is a hard-dying belief that the Picts, one of the four founding peoples of Scotland, were painted or tatooed (which the name connotes). There is no historical evidence to support this myth, more than 1,500 years old, enforced by illustrators and artists of the 16th and 17th centuries, who showed Picts tatooed from head to foot.

ALEXANDER KLIEFORTH.
Minister,
U.S. Embassy.
Bonn.

Pakistan, India and The Bomb

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Reports that Paki might be much closer building a nuclear bomb than viously suspected are distress Yet India's reaction is surpris not to mention alarming.

It is a symptom that the worl approaching a crisis in the fiel nuclear-arms control quite sim to the one that prompted the U ed States and the Soviet Unio the 1960s to propose — or, to s in more realistic words, to ins — the nuclear nonprolifera treaty.

India is certainly justified viewing with apprehension the t tary efforts of its neighbor. Co ering, however, that Prime Min Charan Singh, just before quit roused an enthusiastic crowd New Delhi by announcing tha would respond to Pakistan pushing ahead with India's military nuclear program, ther indeed cause to wonder, if no fear, what the next step might b

India already has demonstra its nuclear capability with an ex sion in 1974. Under the leader of Dr. Homi Bhabha, a promin nuclear physicist, a large numbe Indian scientists have been trai in nuclear technology, both pe ful and military. The Indians far more advanced in this field t the Pakistanis — not only do know how to handle nuclear m rials, they are already testing d ery vehicles.

India might try to dissuade neighbor in many effective w not excluding a commando rai the facility where the Pakistanis reportedly assembling the nuc explosive. But there is a propen in New Delhi to increase, inst India's own mass-destruction c bility.

On the surface, the debate peurs to be about Pakistan. Yet underlying concern might be t na, or even the diehard ambitio some Indian politicians to en their country with the prestige status of an atomic power. The son will be learned quit throughout the developing worl

Unable to Cope

The United Nations seems u unable to cope with this partic kind of threat to internati order. The nuclear safeguards ministered by the Internati Atomic Energy Agency in Vie may, at best, sound the alarm; t cannot prevent a country fr building nuclear weapons if i determined to do so.

Yet, a get-tough attitude and concerted action of the Un States and the Soviet Union, t the sympathy if not the active s port of the advanced indust nations, might achieve re results.

It would not be an unprecede ed move. When South Africa about to explode a nuclear de in the Kalahari Desert a coupl years ago, the United States the Soviet Union acted fast forcefully to prevent an extens of nuclear military power.

Commando action has als precedent: a French plant that producing uranium rods for an qi reactor was sabotaged recen Israelis allegedly were involved that action. It is well known the Iraqis are determined to Uranium-235, a material emplo in research reactors but also fo bombs.

Pakistan and India, South Af and Iraq, Libya perhaps, are lowing this path — who can pre how many others will follow?

When President Carter asked advanced industrial nations to s trol plutonium technology and p duction and to adopt stricter s for their export policy to avoid clear proliferation, his mo strongly supported by the C gress, received a chilly response say the least. A couple of years er, it is clear that Carter prop focused the threats involved.

A number of developing co tries seem to believe that re nounce the option of possessin atomic arsenal implies a humi ing surrender of sovereignty, certainly a wrong belief. So what is at stake is whether world will become a nuclear j it would be beneficial for all tions to inflict on the more ir lent ones some measure of humi tion.

* 1979, International Herald Tribune

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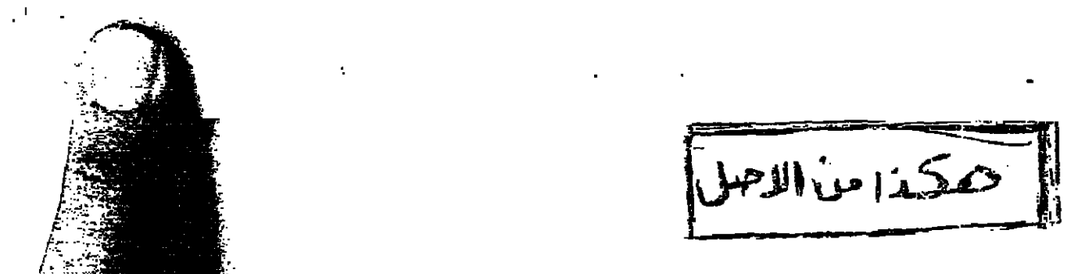

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Obituaries

Bandleader Stan Kenton, Jazz Innovator

s ANGELES, Aug. 26 (AP) — eader Stan Kenton, 67, an in- ive force in jazz music for than 35 years, died yesterday ollywood hospital.

UPI

Stan Kenton
in 1965 photo

West Coast favorite during the and era, Mr. Kenton devel- a reputation throughout the d States in the late 1940s, he replaced his dance band with "progressive jazz." This escribed by one associate as of those in-between things, from jazz into a concert area out getting completely tonic."

e innovations followed as Kenton continued to experi- with his big band jazz sound, designing his own instrument, ellophonium — a cross be- a trumpet and a French

hough some aspects of his changed, there remained a thrust to it throughout his Mr. Kenton's piano would nate and the band would take a loud foray before returning ower tempo.

ics were divided on Mr. Ken- alling him everything from a ical fraud'" to the "greatest thing that ever happened to music."

"It's hard to remain neutral about him," wrote one columnist. "You either love him madly or hate him just as madly."

"No art form lasts an eternity," Mr. Kenton once said in reply to his critics. "The moment of creation is the most potent time; then it diminishes until it finally has no meaning for the society around it.

"There can't be any such thing as *traditional music anymore.*"

Born Stanley Newcombe Kenton in Wichita, Kan., on Feb. 19, 1912, he moved with his family to California as a youngster. He began playing piano as a boy and, together with three other students, formed a jazz group while in high school.

Mr. Kenton played with various bands and combos before forming his own group. His big break came in 1941, when his band was signed to play at the then-famous Rendezvous Ballroom in Balboa, Calif.

Voted Most Popular

His name was well known by 1945, and he formed another band, the "Artistry in Rhythm" group, named the most popular band of 1946 by music polls. As the big *bands began to fold after World* War II, Mr. Kenton formed his Progressive Jazz Orchestra, and then, in 1950, his Innovations Orchestra.

Some of the top jazz musicians played with his various bands, including Buddy Childers, Kai Winding, Eddie Safranski, Shelly Manne, Maynard Ferguson, Shorty Rogers and Bud Shank.

Mr. Kenton was married and divorced three times. After his divorce from his first wife, Violet, he was married for six years to singer Ann Richards, who once sang with his orchestra. His third wife, Jo Ann, said she sued the bandleader for divorce because she "feared for her life."

His son, Lance, was charged with conspiracy to commit murder and assault with a deadly weapon in connection with a rattlesnake attack on a lawyer last October.

Philip G. Cochran

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 26 (AP) — Philip Gerald Cochran, 69, a decorated Air Force hero and model for two comic-strip characters, died yesterday.

He suffered a heart attack while riding in a hunt in Geneseo, N.Y.

Mr. Cochran, who received eight citations for his World War II exploits, was chairman of Lyons Transportation Lines, an Erie trucking firm.

With Maj. Gen. John Allison, Col. Cochran led the airborne invasion of Japanese-occupied Burma in March, 1944, when 12,000 troops and 2,000 mules were dropped behind enemy lines.

Among his citations were the Distinguished Flying Cross, the French Croix de Guerre and the British Distinguished Service Order.

Cartoonist Milt Caniff developed two characters after Col. Cochran — Col. Flip Corkin in "Terry and the Pirates" and Gen. Philerie in "Steve Canyon."

In the early 1950s, he directed the aerial sequences of the RKO motion picture, "Jet Pilot," produced by Howard Hughes and starring the late John Wayne and Vivien Leigh.

Rear Adm. Draper Kauffman

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 26 (AP) — Funeral services for retired Rear Adm. Draper L. Kauffman, 68, known as the father of the Navy's underwater demolition teams and a former superintendent of the Naval Academy, will be held Sept. 7 at the academy chapel.

Adm. Kauffman, a native of San Diego, Calif., died Aug. 18 in Budapest while on a tour.

Adm. Kauffman, who was commissioned in the Naval Reserve a month before Pearl Harbor, received a Navy Cross for his role in the first recovery of a 500-pound Japanese bomb used in the attack. Later, he was in charge of underwater demolition activities in the Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns.

He became academy superintendent for three years beginning in 1965 and then commanded naval forces in the Philippines and was commandant of the 9th Naval District at Great Lakes, Ill., when he retired in 1973.

Ahmed Daouk

BEIRUT, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Former Lebanese Premier Ahmed Daouk, 87, died here Friday after a long illness.

Mr. Daouk, who served as premier in 1941-42 and in 1960, was also a former ambassador to France and Spain.

United Press International

Wearing a fur-lined cap, Pope John Paul II talks with Italian Alpine soldiers yesterday after he blessed the statue of the Madonna, Queen of the Dolomites, on Marmolada Mountain.

Pope Blesses Statue of Madonna on Mountaintop

BELLUNO, Italy, Aug. 26 (NYT) — *Pope John Paul II*, who was a passionate mountain climber in his native Poland, went up by cable car 10,708-feet high to the peak of the Marmolada massif in the Dolomite Alps near here today to bless a statue of the Madonna in a ceremony above the glaciers.

In a snowstorm, the temperature far below freezing, the pontiff proclaimed the Virgin Mary "Queen of the Dolomites," noting that Poles were today celebrating the feast of Our Lady of Jasna Gora, the "Mountain of Light" near Czestochowa.

The 59-year-old head of the Roman Catholic church visited this region north of Venice to honor his predecessor, Pope John Paul I, a son of the Dolomites who was elected to the papacy a year ago today.

Early in the morning, the pontiff said Mass at Canale d'Agordo, a town in a narrow valley near here where Albino Luciani, who was to become Pope John Paul I for only 33 days, was born in 1912.

In a homily during the outdoor rite under a cold downpour, the pontiff recalled the "extraordinary phenomenon" of his predecessor's elevation in a conclave in the Vatican that had lasted only little more than a day.

Alluding to Pope John Paul I's cheerful personality, the pope said: "He would have smiled also in this rain." The heavy showers, the pontiff remarked, were "the tears of the mountains" for his predecessor.

More than 10,000 persons from northeastern Italy and Austria came to Canale d'Agordo, a town of 1,800, to see the pope.

Provokes Retaliation by Budapest

Author Fights for Rights Of Hungarian Minorities

By David A. Andelman

TIHANY, Hungary (NYT) — At 77, with a lifetime of poetry, fiction and sociology behind him and a number of prestigious prizes of literature to his credit, Gyula Illyes should be above the daily hurly-burly of literary survival in an East European country.

But lately, Mr. Illyes is discovering that even he is not immune. An anthology of essays on the problems of Hungarian minorities abroad was printed here a year and a half ago but still has not been released. The second volume of his eagerly awaited autobiography is six months overdue. All his local publishers will tell him is that "there are some delays."

Copies of the essays have been smuggled abroad. But his own people cannot read it in his own language in his own country. And this, he told a visitor the other day, is the source of his greatest frustration.

The problem is that Mr. Illyes has been criticizing his country's Communist neighbors for the way they treat their ethnic Hungarian minorities.

Important Cause

Mr. Illyes and many of Hungary's leading intellectuals hope that such activities, coinciding with widespread social, economic and political strains here, will not alter the long-standing relationship of tolerance between writers and the state. But his present cause, Mr. Illyes feels, is in the long run still more important.

Since his early years as chronicler of the heartland of Hungary — his "People of the Puszta," the 1936 story of a group of poor Hungarians, first brought him international renown — Mr. Illyes has seen himself as an integral part of the Hungarian soil and its people. He delights in the wine he makes here on the shore of Lake Balaton and which he serves from great wicker-covered flagons at his small, stone cottage. But his trouble flows from this concern for all Hungarians and the motherland.

"Hungary, by virtue of its history, has millions of its people beyond its borders," he says. "Our people are badly treated in Romania, in Czechoslovakia," he adds. "Many are peasants. They cannot defend themselves against these strong governments. So someone must do so."

Discrimination Threat

Mr. Illyes does not want the Hungarian language and customs to disappear among the three million Hungarians in Romania or the one million in the Slovak regions of Czechoslovakia, all of them remnants of the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I. Severe discrimination, he says, is threatening not only their culture but also their very ability to live decent lives.

In the last two years, Mr. Illyes has formed committees for the defense of Hungarians in Romania and Czechoslovakia. Next week in Vienna the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights group will release a detailed account of Slovak repression of Hungarians written by a Slovak-Hungarian doctor, with a preface by Mr. Illyes.

These are difficult matters for the Communist government here to ignore. Three years ago, when the Charter 77 movement was formed and some Hungarian intellectuals moved to support it, the Czechoslovak government demanded retaliation against them, but the government of Janos Kadar refused. Bitter times ensued between the two Communist neighbors.

Official Silence

It is unthinkable for the Kadar government even now to openly criticize Mr. Illyes, who almost symbolizes Hungary for even the most remote and illiterate peasants. But the leadership could silence him at home, and it appears to be trying to do that.

In turn, Mr. Illyes has cut himself off from all contacts with the government and politicians, according to relatives and close friends. He has retreated to his Lake Balaton cottage, and he avoids discussions of Hungarian politics, of publishing, of the literary climate — of everything except the minority problem and the woods and lakes of his country.

"It will all work out in the end, I am sure," he said when a visitor raised the question of the delay in publication of his books. But friends and relatives are not quite so confident.

"This is a difficult time in our country in many ways," said a close relative. "The sharp price increases last month that have caused much grumbling and unhappiness worry the government. The leadership may feel it has to demand more conformity."

At Nonaligned Nations Conference

Tito Bloc Seen Opposing Cuban Document

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Led by President Tito of Yugoslavia, a group of Third World leaders reportedly is planning to challenge a declaration proposed by Cuba for approval at a conference of nonaligned nations next week in Havana, sources close to the group said yesterday.

The sources said that some governments objected to the ideological thrust of the wide-ranging Cuban document, which they are said to believe presents an essentially Soviet view of world problems. These governments want to emphasize the nonaligned nature of the Third World movement, the sources said, by condemning both "hegemonism," an allusion to the Soviet Union, and "imperialism" rather than just assailing the West.

The sources also said that a long economic section of the 76-page Cuban document blamed Western industrial nations for the impoverishment of the Third World and skimmed over the responsibilities of Socialist and Communist governments toward developing countries.

"Cuba is naturally reluctant to be seen condemning Moscow," a source said, "but the document will be very much changed before it is approved." Yugoslavia, India and Sri Lanka are reportedly among the countries planning to propose drastic amendments to the draft declaration during the meeting of heads of state.

At a meeting of Third World foreign ministers in Yugoslavia in July last year, many governments, including some African states that oppose the Cuban presence in Africa, objected to holding the September conference in Havana on the ground that Cuba was not nonaligned.

Several heads of state, among them Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, decided against attending the meeting. Others in this group were determined to be on hand to block what they felt were Cuban efforts to draw the movement toward the Soviet camp. Marshal Tito, who in 1955 helped found the movement to protect developing countries from both Soviet and U.S. domination, is expected to play a key role at the conference.

The Cuban document deals extensively with the Middle East, condemning the Camp David, Md., accords between Egypt and Israel, proposing military and other assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization, and denouncing what is called Washington's hostile attitude toward the Palestinians. But it does not call for Egypt's expulsion from the movement. Sources said that they believed that Arab states, led by Syria, Iraq and Algeria, will not be able to muster a majority for such a move.

The section on Africa in the declaration that the Cubans will propose does not refer to foreign troops on the continent, although another section calls for the "dissolution of military blocs and the withdrawal of foreign troops, particularly from those territories where they are stationed against the will of the people."

Cuban Forces

This wording appeared to be designed to justify the presence of Cuban forces in Angola and Ethiopia. Last year's foreign ministers' meeting, however, specifically rejected "efforts by the power blocs to turn Africa into a battleground of the Cold War," and similar phrasing could be introduced at next week's conference.

On affairs in this hemisphere, Cuba's draft declaration calls for the independence of Puerto Rico and Belize, denounces Washington's continued control of the Naval base at Guantanamo in Cuba and what are called its "acts of hostility, pressures and threats" against Cuba. The document also calls for support of the new left-leaning government in Grenada, which is expected to join the nonaligned movement at the conference.

The document, which was prepared before last month's victory by Nicaragua's Sandinista guerrillas over President Anastasio Somoza, charges the United States with having interfered in that country's internal affairs. Since then, Nicaragua's Junta of National Reconstruction has applied for membership in the nonaligned movement and two members of the ruling junta are scheduled to attend the Havana conference.

British Study Shows Sharp Rise In Alcoholism in Poor Countries

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP) — Alcoholism afflicts not only the industrialized lands of martini lunches, says a British researcher, but is a rapidly growing problem in poor countries.

Excessive drinking is fostering crime, affecting nutrition, straining health resources and retarding national development in many Third World countries, according to Dr. Griffith Edwards of the British Institute of Psychiatry's Addiction Research Unit.

Writing in the latest issue of the British medical weekly The Lancet, Dr. Edwards says the problems increase as "old cultural and religious controls over drinking and personal behavior lose their stringency; rapid urbanization brings many social disruptions; and at the same time alcohol often becomes more accessible."

He notes that alcohol imports into French Equatorial Africa grew 912 percent between 1938 and 1953, and that the African nations of Tanzania, Lesotho, Kenya, Swaziland, Benin and Gambia have expressed concern about alcoholism.

In Latin America, writes Dr. Edwards, high rates of alcohol problems have been revealed in most major countries. He quotes researchers as reporting that drinking problems "must seriously retard the development of Latin American countries."

In parts of India, alcohol is tending to replace indigenous drug use, says Dr. Edwards, and in Sri Lanka, consumption of arrack, a potent local liquor, increased more than fivefold between 1945 and 1963. In the Pacific Islands, beer drinking quadrupled and whisky drinking increased by 26 times in Tahiti between 1958 and 1971, and public drunkenness and traffic accidents have become serious concerns, he reports.

In the Caribbean, Dr. Edwards cites estimates that 3 percent of the people of Trinidad and Tobago are alcoholics, as are 12.6 percent of adults in New Providence in the Bahamas.

Particularly prone to excessive drinking, says Dr. Edwards, "are people living in poor and socially disorganized circumstances, sometimes in rural areas but notably in areas of rapid urbanization. The professional classes also seem to have taken to drink."

The youth of developing countries sometimes lack examples of moderation as they learn to drink, he says, because "the older people perhaps will never have drunk very much — while some will be drinking more or less chaotically."

Dr. Edwards calls for the development of low-cost techniques for monitoring Third World drinking problems and for regulating international trade in alcohol.

Greece Orders Price Controls, Eases Imports

ATHENS, Aug. 26 (AP) — The Greek government announced yesterday a new package of economic measures including price controls and the relaxation of import restrictions on some foodstuffs and raw materials.

The announcement said that some categories of food and industrial goods, which had required import licences, may now be imported freely, and the financial guarantees deposited against the import of certain goods is to be lifted.

It also detailed strict price control measures designed to ensure that price increases do not hit the lower income bracket. It set a ceiling to retail markup and permitted price-cutting at any time of the year, rather than only at the present twice-yearly sales.

Last week the government announced a wage freeze and stricter credit terms.

Swedish City Restores Privacy to Computer Systems

(Continued from Page 1)

made computer use even more efficient. In the orthopedics ward, which receives 60,000 patients a year, there are no papers, archives or typewriters in sight. A receptionist working with a television-type screen that serves as a computer terminal can quickly figure out what specialist is available for a visitor, print out the patient's previous history and current symptoms, and prepare a bed or private room — all before the patient even arrives at the ward.

Under Sweden's socialized medical system, there have often been complaints that patients no longer have an opportunity to choose their doctors or stay with them throughout treatment. But if anything, service has become more personalized at the Malmo General Hospital.

Improved Service

"With this machine," explained the receptionist in the orthopedics ward, "I can program the patient to see the same doctor again and again. I can even check back on patients months later and have them return and see the same doctors who attended them in the first place."

Minicomputers have considerably cut down the waiting time for apartment-seekers in Malmo. At the housing department, officials use their terminals to match people with available residences. A family's size and income, and the neighborhood they prefer are fed into the system. Three or four apartments, with addresses, phone numbers and the names of the landlords, appear on the television screen. The family is then given a week to check out the residences and report their choice back to the housing department.

"People used to complain that it took months for us to find them an apartment," said Johann Rode, a housing official. "Now they sometimes complain they don't have enough time to make up their mind about a place."

Malmo's decentralized computer system has attracked so much attention in Sweden and abroad that Mr. Dahlberg has been forced to receive three or four delegations a week interested in buying the system for their own communities. Claiming to be "terribly absentminded," Mr. Dahlberg says he keeps a schedule of his visitors and a set speech in the memory bank of his own computer terminal.

The speech extols the cost benefits and efficiency of a decentralized system and warns about the dangers of centralization. "History shows that if you give a bureaucrat power, he will use it because it's easier than not using it," says Mr. Dahlberg.

Not all of Mr. Dahlberg's admirers share his fears on computers and privacy. "If you have done nothing wrong, if you are a good citizen, you have nothing to worry about," said Roland Lundberg, a member of Malmo's City Council.

Mr. Lundberg then recounted how his party, the Conservatives, had drawn on Mr. Dahlberg's computer system to make a list of all city employees and send them personalized letters geared to their job concerns.

"We were able to get at all the hospital workers and let them know our party was thinking about things they were interested in," said Mr. Lundberg. "It was very effective."

Spain Police Arrest 19 in Truck Strike

MADRID, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Police yesterday arrested 19 members of picket lines and escorted nonstriking truck convoys on the fourth day of a strike by some haulage firms, government sources said.

They said the strike was being partly supported in 27 of Spain's 50 provinces but had had little impact on distribution of goods. The strikers, owner-drivers and small employers, are demanding government action to lessen their dependence on big companies for contracts and tariffs.

Pilot Dies in U.S. Crash

HORSHAM, Pa., Aug. 26 (AP) — The pilot of a Marine Reserve A-4 Skyhawk jet was killed today when the aircraft crashed shortly after takeoff from the Willow Grove Naval Air Station. A Navy spokesman said the pilot guided the aircraft to an uninhabited area but was unable to eject.

Hong Kong Site May Be Razed

HONG KONG, Aug. 26 (AP) — Tiger Balm Garden, a private park displaying statues in vivid colors of mythical Chinese characters and known to millions of visitors to Hong Kong, may be razed to make way for apartment buildings.

The new owner of the six-acre hillside park, Chung Kong Holdings Ltd., plans to build a $40 million residential complex on the site, according to company spokesman George Zung, who stressed that the project was still in the planning stages.

Construction sources said the company is still negotiating with the government over the lifting of government restrictions dealing with parks. The park was completed in 1935 by the Aw Boon brothers who made a fortune from a popular medicinal ointment called Tiger Balm Oil.

Kenya Confiscates 114 Elephant Tusks

NAIROBI, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Kenyan police have reported confiscating 114 elephant tusks worth an estimated $135,000 at Nairobi airport after they had been loaded on a plane bound for Frankfurt.

The ivory consignment, packed in boxes and weighing 650 kilograms, had no documents to indicate its owners, they said after seizing the tusks last week. The hunting of game and trade trophies has been banned as part of an Kenya's effort to preserve wildlife.

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re Profits . . . and Losses

-Farm Workers Prosper Small California Co-Op

By Robert Lindsey

INAS, Calif. (NYT) — Ber- ilbana, former migrant fruit and sharecropper, now s the weather like a capital- ter all, the strawberries she belong to her.

Salbans, a native of Jalisco, o, and her husband and four n are members, along with er families, of an agricultural ative. All are former migrant s sharing in the profits — ccasional losses — of their rm.

metimes," she said with a re- smile, "you wish you were g for somebody else. But u tell yourself you just have k harder; it's yours."

years ago, when the Salba- orked strawberries as share- rs, the family earned less 6,000; last year, the first full f the co-op's operation, the r families averaged $12,000. yearly earnings are expected ease.

family is given a portion of 0 acres leased by the co-op, the end of the year, after es and a reserve for the next e deducted, profits are divid- ording to each family accord- the productivity of its piece

6 Co-Ops

co-op to which the Salbana belongs is one of six in this region in coastal central Cal- operated under auspices of erally financed community the Central Coast Counties pment Corporation.

agency estimates that at 76 migrant and sharecropper s, a total of about 1,000 per- ire now earning a living in atives. The organization, as a broader program aimed at migrant workers get off the sonal travel and poverty, migrant families form corpo- rations, lease or buy land and arrange bank loans. It also provides technical experts to guide them in accounting, agronomy and other fields.

The corporation spends about $250,000 annually in support of the six co-ops, which are patterned after an experimental co-op organized by the agency in 1972 in nearby Watsonville.

Members of the Watsonville group prospered and have since cut ties with the corporation.

Expansion Seen

Largely because of the successes here, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that it is inaugurating a program designed to help black sharecroppers organize similar cooperatives in Florida, Louisiana and Alabama.

The new program will be financed by $50 million in grants from the federal government, the Ford Foundation and the Southern Development Foundation; it will include a program of federally backed loans to co-ops — something officials say is needed here.

"To go from farm worker to farmer is an unbelievable jump," Dan Villa, an employee of the corporation who helps form new cooperatives, said.

Although many farm workers dream of owning the land they work, he said that few anticipated how much entrepreneurial and management skill goes into growing a crop beyond sowing seeds, weeding and harvesting.

Moreover, because farming is an unpredictable business, he said, few are prepared, at least initially, for setbacks caused by weather, pest infestation or the day-to-day vagaries of the supply and demand cycle that can depress prices for crops when markets are saturated.

Still, the agency said that relatively few members of co-ops had given up, although occasionally some depart because they do not get along with other members.

In the past, a handful of banks have lent capital to co-ops to lease and, on two occasions, to buy land, and finance month-to-month farming operations. But officials of the agency, saying that arranging loans is their biggest problem, emphasize that obtaining approval for loans is inevitably difficult and that applications are frequently turned down.

"No one knows how to deal with these small co-ops," Mr. Villa said. "A lot of businesses that supply farmers refuse to do any business with them; right away, they want to be paid, and the banks are afraid of anybody without a track record."

ases of Cholera orted In Spain

ORID, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — h health authorities yester- orted 11 cases of cholera in thern coastal town of Mala- ocal hospital official said f the cases was serious and ation was not alarming. He ed a statement issued Friday Health Ministry which re- only seven cases, and denied newspaper reports of up to s.

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Bonds	Last Price
Int-Am Dev. Bank	
IAm 4½s84N	80
IAm 8⅝s95	91.16
World Bank	
IntBk 3¼s81	95.1
IntBk 5s85	82
IntBk 8⅝s95	93
IntBk 8⅝s96	88.24
InBk 8.35s80	97.8
InBk 9.35s00	99
IntBk 8s81	97
IntBk 7.8s86	90.16
IntBk 7.65s87	88
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	100
AMInt 9⅞s95	90⅛
APL 10¾s97	86⅝
ARA 4⅝s96	66
ATO 4⅝s87	68
AetnCr 8⅝s83	94½
AetnCr 9⅝s86	99½
AetnLf 8⅛s07	87⅞
AlaBn 11.5s99	99½
AlaBnc 9½s84	100¼
AlaP 9s2000	86
AlaP 8½s01	82¼
AlaP 7⅝s02	77
AlaP 7¾s02	76¾
AlaP 8⅞s03	84⅛
AlaP 8¼s03	80
AlaP 9¼s04	83
AlaP 10⅞s05	102
AlaP 10½s05	99
AlaP 8⅞s06	84⅛
AlaP 8⅝s07	85
AlaP 8⅝s87	90
AlaP 9¼s07	88½
AlaP 9½s08	90¼
AlaP 9⅝s08	91
AlskIn 6s96	97
AlskIn 12¾s99	102¼
Alexn 5½s96	59⅞
AllgL 9s89	91½
Allen 11½s94	140
AlldC 7⅞s96	89
AlldC 8⅝s83	96
AlldPd 7s84	82¾
AllstF 8½s87	90
AllstF 9⅝s86	100⅞
Alcoa 3⅝s83	83½
Alcoa 5¼s91	100¾
Alcoa 9s95	95¼
Alcoa 9.45s00	100¼
AluCa 9½s95	96⅛
AMAX 8s86	92½
AMAX 8½s96	91⅛
Amerce 5s92	80
AHes 6¾s96	79⅝
AFoP 4.8s87	72¾
AFoP 4.8s87r	71
AForP 5s30	54⅝
AAirl 4¼s92	52½
AAirl 11s88	102⅞
AAirl 10⅞s88	103
AAirl 10s89	98⅝
ABrnd 4⅝s90	75½
ABrnd 5⅞s92	74½
ABrnd 8⅝s85	93½
ACan 3¾s88	66⅛
ACan 6s97	76
ACan 7¾s01	83¼
ACan 9¼s84	99
ACeM 6¾s91	64¾
ACyan 7⅜s01	84¼
AExC 8½s85	94⅞
AExC 8½s86	95
AGnIn 6½s94	111
AHoist 4¾s92	114½
AHoist 5½s93	91
AHosp 5¾s99	116¼
AInvt 8⅝s89	88⅝
AmMot 6s88	88½
AmSL 7¼s82	92
ASmel 4⅝s88	76⅛
AmStr 9⅞s90	100
ASug 5.3s93	65⅝
ASu 5.3s93r	65⅝
ATT 2¾s80	93½
ATT 2¾s82	86⅜
ATT 3¼s84	78½
ATT 4⅜s85	80½
ATT 4⅜s85r	80½
ATT 2⅝s86	72⅝
ATT 2⅞s87	70
ATT 3⅞s90	66½
ATT 8¾s00	95⅛
ATT 7s01	80⅛
ATT 6½s79	98¾
ATT 7⅛s03	81
ATT 8.80s05	95⅛
ATT 7¾s82	95¾
ATT 8⅝s07	94
Ames 10s95	91½
Amfac 5¼s94	71
Ampx 5½s94	70½
Anhr 5.45s91	92
Anhr 6s92	82½
AppP 11⅝s83	102
AppP 11s82	100½
AppP 10½s84	101⅝
Arco 8.70s81	96½
Arco 8s82	95⅝
Arco 8⅞s83	96¾
Arco 8s84	94⅝
Arco 7½s82	94¼
Arco 7¾s86	91⅛
Arlstr 9½s89	96⅞
ArizP 9½s82	98½
ArizP 9.8s80	99⅞
ArizP 10⅝s00	102
ArlnRlt 5s86	53
ArmS 4.35s84	91
Armr 4½s83	98
Armr 5s84	85½
ArCk 8s96	91
ArRub 4½s87	78⅛
AshO 6.15s92	86
AshO 4½s93	121½
AshO 8.8s00	93¾
AsDG 7⅞s96	83⅛
ADGC 8⅝s83	95⅝
AsCp 9¼s90	96
Asinv 4⅝s85	77⅝
Atchn 4s95st	56⅛
Atchsn 4s95	59⅝
Atchn 4s95r	58⅞
AtlCEl 9¼s83	98
AtlCSl 4s80	96 15-32
AtlCSl 4¾s88	70
ARich 8⅝s00	94¼
ARich 7.7s00	87¼
AvcoC 5½s93	69⅞
AvcoC 7½s93	74¾
AvcoC 9⅝s01	145
AvcoF 7⅞s89	87⅞
AvcoF 9¼s89	97⅛
AvcoF 11s90	102⅝
AvcoF 7⅝s97	80⅞
AvcoF 10¼s5	100½
AvcoF 9¾s83	98⅞
AvcoF 8¼s84	94
AvcoF 8.2s86	91
AvcoF 9⅞s87	100
BPNA 9s80	98 11-16
BPNA 10s00	100⅛
BPNA 9¼s01	95½
Bally 6s98	137½
BO 4s80	94⅝
BO 4¼s95	61⅝
BO 4⅞s10A	75
BalGE 10s82	100⅛
BalGE 10¼s83	102½
BalGE 9⅞s05	101¼
BalGE 8⅝s06	89½
BalGE 9⅝s08	95¼
BangP 5¾s92	75¼
BangP 8¼s94	93
BangP 11¼s98	100
BangP 11¼s98	97⅛
BkCal 6½s96	89
BkNY 6¼s94	91
Banka 7⅞s03	86⅞
Banka 8⅞s05	93¼
Banka 8¾s01	92½
Bkam 8.35s07	89¼
BnkTr 8½s99	84¾
BnkTr 8⅝s02	90⅛
BorcA 8⅞s86	95
BoxL 4⅝s91	124
BoxL 4⅝s01	110
BayCol 8½s81	96
BeatF 7⅞s94	96⅛
BecD 4⅞s88	82½
BecD 5s89	76
BeecA 4¾s93	179
Belco 4¾s88	125
Belden 8s90	111⅛
BellCn 8¾s06	88¾
BellCn 9s08	91
BellPa 8⅝s06	92⅛
BellPa 7⅛s12	78⅝
BellPa 7s80	97 23-32
BellPa 7⅛s13	81⅝
BellPa 9⅝s14	99¾
BellPa 8⅛s17	87¼
BellPa 9¼s19	98⅝
Bendx 6⅝s92	83⅞
Bendx 9¼s81	98¼
BenCp 7⅝s96	81
BenCp 9⅞s79	99 17-32
BenCo 8.35s88	91¼
BenCo 8.45s08	91
BenCp 9.45s85	99½
BenCp 11.5s87	99¾
BenNJ 7⅝s84	92
Berky 5¾s86	64⅝
BethSt 4½s90	71½
BethSt 6⅞s99	77½
BethSt 9s00	94⅝
BethSt 8.45s05	88½
BlkD 8.45s85	96½
Bordn 5⅜s97	77⅜
Bordn 9⅝s09	100
BorW 7⅞s91	89½
BorW 7½s93	85⅝
BorW 9⅞s81	100
BorW 8⅝s86	93⅝
vlBoM 6s70f	88
vlBos 4½s70f	55
Brnf 5¾s86xw	73⅜
Brnf 11⅝s87	103⅞
Brnf 10s86	101¼
Brnl 9¼s97	89¼
BrkUn 9⅞s95	93⅝
BrkUn 9⅝s95	99¾
BrkUn 9⅝s96	96⅞
BucyE 7¾s83	92½
BudgC 6s10	52½
BudgC 11⅝s98	100½
Bulova 6s90	70
BurlInd 5s91	74
BurlInd 9s95	94
BurNo 5¼s92	118
BurNo 8.6s99	91⅛
Burro 7⅞s81	96
Butte 5½s88	88
Butte 10¼s97	81⅝
CBS 7.85s01	91
CIT 7⅞s81	94⅞
CIT 8.85s82	97⅝
CIT 9½s95	98⅞
CIT 9s91	92⅛
CIT 8⅝s08	90½
CMEI 6½s82f	72½
CNA 8½s95	86
Caesr 12½s90	100½
Caesr 11¼s97	92⅛
Caesr 12s94	97⅝
CPcds perp	44⅛
CarPL 7⅞s02	82
CaroT 5⅝s88	93½
CaroT 8.1s03	85¼
Carr 5⅝s89	96
CartH 7.9s82	95
CartH 8⅛s96	87½
CasNG 10½s92	97½
Case 5½s90	78
CastlC 5⅝s94	97½
CastlC 8⅛s85	91
CatTr 5.3s92	78½
CatTr 8.6s99	93¼
CatTr 8⅞s82	97⅜
CatTr 5½s00	112¾
CatTr 8s01	88½
Cave 11½s00	97¼
Cave 11½s00N	97⅞
Ceco 4.75s88	68⅞
Celanse 4s90	69⅞
Cenco 5s96	54
Cenco 4⅞s97	49
Cent 7.85s97	83
CentTel 9s98	105⅛
ChPap 4½s84	100
ChrtCo 10⅝s98	91¾
ChrNY 11.05s04	100½
ChsBk 4⅞s93	78
ChsBk 8⅝s86	94⅜
ChsC 6½s96	83
ChsC 10.8s99	100⅛
ChsC 10¾s09	97⅞
Chelse 5¼s93	58
Chelse 10s99	106
Chmlrn 9s94	93⅝
ChNY 5s93	70
ChNY 5½s96	70½
ChNY 6⅝s80	97 19-32
ChNY 7.8s82	95½
ChNY 8.45s99	89⅝
ChNY 10.9s04	100
ChORA 4s89	67½
C&O 4½s92	63½
ChO 3⅞s96D	87⅛
ChO 3⅞s96Dr	86¾
CPoM 7¼s12	79
CPoM 8⅞s09	93¾
CPoV 7¼s12	79
CPoV 8⅝s09	92
CPoV 9¼s15	98½
CPoV 9½s19	100
CPoWV 9s15	95
ChEIll 5s54	46⅝
ChIBQ 3⅛s85	94
CGIW 4½s38f	40
ChokF 4½s81	93
ChrCll 7s89	106½
ChCft 13s99	102½
Chrysl 8⅞s95	64
Chrysl 8s98	56
ChryF 7⅞s86	66
ChryF 8.35s91	72¾
ChryF 7.7s92	67¼
ChryF 10s81	92⅜
ChryF 9½s83	86¾
ChryF 9s86	80¾
ChryF 8⅞s82	86⅞
ChryF 8⅞s84	81⅜
ChryF 8⅞s87	76⅜
Citicp 6⅝s80	96⅛
Citicp 10.8s89	101¼
Citicp 5¾s00	76¾
Citicp 8.45s07	90¾
Citicp 8⅛s07	87½
Citicp 11.05s98	100¾
Citicp 11.1s04	100¼
CitSv 6¼s97	88⅝
CitSv 6⅝s99	74½
CitSv 7.65s01	83⅝
CtyInv 7½s90	120
CtyInv 8s91	78½
CtyInv 8⅛s91	79¼
CtyInv 9s96	84
CtyInv 9⅛s97	84⅝
ClkEq 9s82	98⅞
ClkEq 7.85s91	84
ClkEq 9⅝s82	98½
ClkEq 8s87	90⅛
ClevEl 3s82	82½
ClevEl 7⅞s90	82¾
ClevEl 8⅝s91	88½
ClevEl 8⅞s05	89¼
ClevEl 9⅛s09	94½
ClevEl 9.85s10	99¾
ClevEl 8.85s83	97½
ClevEl 8⅝s11	88
ClevEl 8⅝s12	87⅝
CluetP 4¼s84	91
CstSta 7⅜s91	83
Colint 8½s91	86½
ColuG 5⅝s85	81¼
ColuG 9s94	94⅛
ColuG 8¾s95	92½
ColuG 9½s95	96½
ColuG 8⅝s96	91
ColuG 7½s97M	84
ColuG 7½s97O	84
ColuG 9⅞s99	99⅝
ColuG 9⅝s89	101¼
ColuPl 5¼s94	87½
ColuPl 11½s90	100
ColSO 7⅝s80	96¾
ColSO 11s83	102¼
ColSO 9¼s82	98
ColSO 9⅞s84	98¼
ColSO 7⅝s85	89⅝
CmICr 7¾s92	83¾
CmICr 8s81	96⅛
CmICr 8.35s86	93
CmICr 8⅝s88	94⅝
CmICr 9s88	94¼
CmwE 8s03	85⅝
CmwE 8⅞s80	98 11-16
CmwE 8⅝s05	91¼
CmwE 9s83	98
CmwE 8⅝s81	98
CmwE 9⅝s04	96⅜
CmwE 8s82	95⅛
CmwE 8⅛s07J	86½
CmwE 8⅛s07D	87
CmwE 8¼s07	85⅝
CmwE 9⅛s08	94¼
CmpScl 6s94	83½
ConnM 6¾s90	116
ConnM 6s96	81
ConEd 3¼s81	90½
ConEd 2⅞s82	85¼
ConEd 3⅛s83	83⅝
ConEd 3⅝s85	72
ConEd 5s87	73¼
ConEd 4s88	66⅝
ConEd 4s88r	65¼
ConEd 4⅝s90	67½
ConEd 5s90	67⅝
ConEd 4⅝s91	65
ConEd 4⅝s91	64
ConEd 4⅝s92V	60⅝
ConEd 4⅝s92W	60½
ConEd 9⅝s	94¼
ConEd 7.9s01	83
ConEd 7.9s02	82⅛
ConEd 7⅝s03	80¾
ConEd 8.4s03	85⅝
ConEd 9⅛s04	91⅛
CnNG 5s82	89
CnNG 4⅝s83	84⅞
CnNG 4⅝s86	77⅛
CnNG 4⅝s86	77
CnNG 6⅛s92	76¾
CnNG 8⅛s94	90
CnNG 9s95	95⅛
CnNG 9⅝s95	97¼
CnNG 8⅛s97	88⅝
CnPw 4⅝s89	68⅝
CnPw 5⅝s96	68
CnPw 6⅝s98	75
CnPw 7⅝s99	81
CnPw 8⅛s01	83
CnPw 7½s01	76¾
CnPw 7½s02J	79⅛
CnPw 7½s02O	77⅛
CnPw 8⅝s03	87
CnPw 11⅝s94	105
CnPw 11¼s82	103¼
CnPw 9⅝s80	99
CnPw 11½s00	108⅝
CnPw 9s06	92
CnPw 8⅞s07	90⅛
CnPw 8⅝s07	87
CtlAir 3½s92	61½
CtlGp 8.85s04	95¼
CtlC 10.6s89	101
CtlC 8½s85	94⅝
CtlC 10.6s87	98⅝
CtlIlR 7⅝s79	98
CtlOil 7½s99	86
CtlOil 9⅝s09	100
CTTCol 10s82	100
CtlTl 10⅝s83	101¼
CtlDat 5½s87	74⅛
CoopL 7⅝s91	116½
CoopL 4½s92	66
CoopL 10½s92	94⅝
CmPd 5⅝s92	85
Crane 6½s92	82
Crane 7s93	74
Crane 7s94	72
Crane 8s85	91⅝
Crane 10½s94	98⅛
CrdF 10½s81	100⅝
CrdF 10⅛s81	99⅝
CrdF 9s86	94½
CrdF 8.2s87	89
CrocN 5⅝s96	86
CrocN 10s94	99¾
CrocN 8.6s02	91
Crucbl 6⅞s92	82
Culb 11½s05	92
DPF 5½s87	70
Dana 6s91	86⅛
Dana 7.3s96	86¾
Dana 9s2000	99
Dart 4¾s97	75
DatGen 8⅝s02	84¾
Davc 5⅝s94	78
Davc 6s94	82½
Davc 6¼s96	103½
DayIH 9⅝s95	101½
DaytP 8⅛s01	85
DaytP 8s03	81
DaytP 8½s07	89½
Deere 7.9s87	91¾
Deere 5½s01	121½
Deere 8s02	89¼
DeerCr 8¼s82	97¼
DelPw 9⅝s83	98⅛
Denn 8¼s96	90⅞
DetEd 3¼s80	95½
DetEd 6s96	67⅛
DetEd 6.4s98	68⅝
DetEd 9s99	88⅝
DetEd 9.15s00	89
DetEd 8.15s00	81½
DetEd 8⅛s01	81¾
DetEd 7½s03	76¾
DetEd 9⅝s04	95
DetEd 12½s79	99 13-16
DetEd 12¾s82	103¼
DetEd 11⅞s00	109½
DetEd 10⅝s06	101
DiGior 5¾s93	79½
DiaSh 9½s00	100
Digit 4½s02	118
Dilling 5½s94	69
Dilling 9⅝s99	111
Divers 9⅞s91	82⅝
DmBk 7¾s96	81
DmBk 9½s83	98¾
Dow 4.35s88	85
Dow 6.70s98	82⅝
Dow 7.75s99	88⅝
Dow 8⅞s2000	94¾
Dow 8.92000	94⅝
Dow 8½s06	98⅝
Dow 8⅝s08	92
Dresr 9⅞s95	100½
Dresr 8.65s85	96¼
duPnt 8s81	95½
duPnt 8.45s04	93
duPnt 8s86	94⅛
duPnt 8½s06	94½
DukeP 7⅜s01	78
DukeP 7¾s02	80¾
DukeP 7⅝s02	79
DukeP 7¾s03	81⅝
DukeP 8⅛s03	85¼
DukeP 9⅝s84	98¾
DukeP 9½s05	97¼
DukeP 8⅛s07	85⅞
DukeP 9⅝s08	95⅛
DukeP 10⅝s09	101¼
DuqL 8⅛s00	89½
DuqL 8⅝s07	87
DuqL 10⅝s09	102⅞
EGG 3½s87	84
ESys 4⅞s92	104½
EasAir 5s92	53⅝
EasAir 4⅞s93	53½
EasAir 11½s99	100½
EdisEll 5s95	60⅞
ElPas 8½s95	133
ElPas 6s93A	123⅞
Englh 5⅛s97	116
Ens 9⅝s95	101
Ens 8.95s99	95¼
Ens 10⅝s00	101⅞
EqtLf 6⅝s90	77
EssxC 11⅝s98	99¾
Estrl 6¼s95	87
Exxon 6s97	74⅞
Exxon 6½s98	78¾
ExxP 9s04	98½
ExxP 8.05s80	97⅞
ExxP 8⅞s00	95½
ExxP 7.65s83	95½
ExxP 8¼s01	92
FMC 4¼s92	76½
FMCF 9½s83	99½
Fairch 4⅞s92	168
FairFd 9s96	94½
Fal 8.85s96	85½
Famly 4⅞s90	57¼
Farah 5s94	44½
Feddr 5s96	51
Feddr 8⅞s94	72¾
FedN 4⅝s96	94½
Flimwy 11s98	91
Flimwy 10swl	82¾
Finan 10¼s90	98¼
FinCpA 6s88	71¾
Firest 8½s83	94⅝
FBkSv 11.1s89	99⅝
FstChi 6⅝s80	96⅛
FstChi 7⅝s86	90⅝
FlntBn 9s83	98
FlntBn 10.65s87	99⅝
FlNBAtl 9s84	97
FlNBo 6⅝s80	97
FlNBo 7.6s81	95¼
FlNBo 8s82	95
FlPenn 5s93	59¾
FstSec 11s99	101⅞
FlWis 8½s96	86⅝
FlsbM 4⅝s97	66½
FishF 6½s94	70⅝
FlexIV 4¾s97	74½
FlaPL 8⅛s80	97 13-16
FlaPL 8⅝s82	97¼
FlaPL 10⅞s81	100⅝
FlcPL 9⅛s84	97¾
Ford 8⅛s90	93½
Ford 7.4s80	98 17-32
Ford 9¼s94	98¼
FrdC 8⅞s90A	95
FrdC 8⅞s90N	98
FrdC 8½s91	90⅛
FrdC 4½s96	66⅛
FrdC 4⅞s98	75
FrdC 7s80	97 11-16
FrdC 7½s92	86½
FrdC 8.7s99	93
FrdC 8⅝s82	96
FrdC 9⅝s81	99⅛
FrdC 10½s94	103⅞
FrdC 8⅞s83	97
FrdC 9½s95	100¼
FrdC 8.85s85	96⅝
FrdC 9.7s00	100⅝
FrdC 8⅝s86	95½
FrdC 8⅝s86	94½
FrdC 9½s01	96⅛
FrdC 8¼s88	91¼
FrdC 7⅞s89	88¼
FrdC 7.85s88	90
FrdC 8⅝s02	90⅝
FrdC 8½s02	90½
FrdC 8⅝s84	94¾
FrdC 8½s88	93½
FrdC 9s84	98¼
FrdC 9½s85	99
FrdC 9.55s89	99½
ForeD 5½s88	129
FoMcK 6s94	86½
Fruf 5½s94	83
Fruf 7s79	98 29-32
FruF 7.6s84	90⅞
FruF 9.15s83	97⅝
FruF 8s87	89
Fuqua 7s88	74½
Fuqua 9½s98	83
Fuqua 9⅞s97	86⅝
GTE 10s2000	102¼
Gamb 10s89	97⅝
GambC 9⅝s86	94⅝
GardD 9¼s05	96
GnAcc 4⅞s85	84⅝
GnATr 5⅝s99	76
GCIg 5½s87	83⅝
GnEl 5.3s92	81
GnEl 7½s96	88⅛
GnEl 8½s04	96½
GElCr 7s80	97 7-16
GElCr 8⅞s82	98
GElCr 8.4s85	95⅛
GElCr 8.4s81	98
GElC 8.65s84	96½
GElCr 8¼s86	93¾
GElCr 7⅞s88	88½
GElCr 8⅛s97	88⅛
GElCr 9⅛s84	98½
GElCr 9⅝s87	100½
GenFin 9½s84	98
GFood 8⅛s90	99
GFood 7½s84	93½
GHost 6s90f	59
GHost 7s94	61¾
GHost 5s88	74½
GHost 11s88	128½
GnInst 4¼s85	145⅛
GnInst 5s92	86½
GMills 8⅝s95	93½
GMA 5s80	95½
GMA 5s80r	95¼
GMA 5s81	93¼
GMA 5s81r	91⅝
GMA 4⅞s82	88⅞
GMA 4⅞s83	86⅝
GMA 4½s85	79⅝
GMA 4⅞s86	78⅛
GMA 6¼s88	81⅝
GMA 7⅛s90	84⅛
GMA 8s93	87⅝
GMA 7⅞s94	83⅝
GMA 7⅝s95	82¼
GMA 7⅞s92	83½
GMA 7.85s98	86⅝
GMA 8⅝s99	94⅛
GMA 8.70s83	96¾
GMA 8⅝s85	94⅝
GMA 8⅛s84	94
GMA 8¼s00	93½
GMA 8⅛s86A	91⅛
GMA 8⅛s86J	92
GMA 8¾s01	93½
GMA 8.15s86	92⅝
GMA 8⅛s96	88⅛
GMA 7.35s87	88
GMA 8s02	87½
GMA 7.3s85	91
GMA 8s07	86½
GMA 8⅝s88	94
GMA 8⅝s85	97
GMA 9s84	98⅛
GMA 9⅝s89	101¼
GMA 9⅝s03	102
GMA 9⅛s89	98
GMA 9.4s04	99⅛
GM 8.05s85	94⅜
GTE 4s90	66¼
GTE 6¼s91	88⅝
GTE 5s92	70¼
GTE 6⅛s96	87⅜
GTE 9⅝s99	98⅝
GTECol 8⅝s96	90⅜
Gene 10⅝s84	91¼
GoPac 5⅛s96	100
GoPac 6⅝s82	93½
GoPac 7⅛s85	90¾
GoPw 8⅝s80	85¼
GoPw 7⅝s01	76¼
GoPw 8⅛s01	79½
GoPw 7⅝s01	76⅛
GoPw 7½s02J	75⅝
GoPw 7½s02D	75⅝
GoPw 7⅝s03	78
GoPw 8⅛s04	83
GoPw 11⅝s00	104
GoPw 11¾s05	105½
GoPw 9⅛s08	91
GoPw 9⅝s08	96
GoPw 10½s09	99
GoPw 11s09	102½
GidLw 4⅝s87	87⅝
GloMar 12⅝s98	102
Gdrch 8¼s94	90¼
Gdrch 7s97	76⅜
Gdrch 9⅝s82	99¾
Gdyr 8.6s95	93½
Gdyr 7.35s97	81
Grace 4½s90	73
Grace 6½s96	109
GranC 4⅝s94	68½
GtNoN 8.7s08	93
GtNoR 3⅛s00	42¼
GtWst 6s87	78⅝
GGlon 4¼s92	82¼
Greyh 6½s90	89
GreyF 9.7s84	98¼
Grum 4¼s92	64¾
Grum 8s99	103
GlfWn 6s87	83⅛
GlfWn 6s88	75
GlfWn 7s03A	84¼
GlfWn 7s03B	66¾
GlfWn 7s03B	66½
GlfMO 5s15	45½
GlfMO 4s44	34½
GlfMo 5s56f	38½
GlfOil 8½s95	93½
GlfOil 9.55s09	97
GlfRes 10⅝s97	96½
GlfStU 7¼s92	87¼
Hallb 8¼s81	96½
Hallb 9¼s00	98
HamP 5s94	74½
Harra 9½s96	93
HarBk 7.2s80	97
Harsc 5½s92	85⅛
Hartfd 8½s96	85⅞
Hawn 9s2000	92
Hawn 7⅝s02	77¾
Heinz 7¼s97	86¼
Hellr 9⅛s91	91⅛
Hellr 7⅝s80	97⅛
Hellr 8.1s87	89⅝
Hercul 6½s99	82¾
Heubn 4½s97	65⅛
Heubn 8⅞s85	94⅝
Holidy 9½s95	96⅛
HonyF 9.65s81	99½
HonyF 8.7s86	96⅛
HosAff 18s91	97
HostIn 5¼s94	70
HousF 4⅝s84	84
HousF 4⅝s87	72⅛
HousF 7½s95	83⅛
HousF 7⅝s99	84⅛
HousF 8s84	93¼
HouJ 10.4s81	101
HousF 8.3s86	93⅛
HousF 9s00	93⅝
HouF 7.85s86	92⅝
HousF 8⅞s83	95⅜
HousL 5⅛s85	85⅛
HNG 9.75s95	99⅝
Human 6s89	267
Humn 11.7s98	99
Humn 9½s98	81
HuntlR 9⅝s04	78
ICI 8⅞s03	95
ITTF 9.7s83	98⅝
ITTF 11⅞s85	101¼
ITTF 8⅞s03	94⅛
ITTW 8½s96	87¼
IllBel 2⅞s81	91½
IllBel 7⅝s06	83
IllBel 8s04	88
IllBel 8¼s16	88¾
IllPw 7.6s01	81½
IllPw 7⅝s03	81½
Inco 6.85s93	78⅛
InMic 10¼s82	100½
InMic 11s83	101⅛
InMic 10¼s87	100⅝
InMP 10⅝s84	102
IndBel 8⅛s11	88
IndBel 10s14	104
IndBel 8⅝s17	87¾
IndNtl 8¼s96	89
IngR 8⅝s85	97⅛
InldStl 3⅛s81	89½
InldStl 8⅝s95	93¾
InldStl 9½s80	100⅝
Inslico 9⅞s99	108¼
InsInv 7⅝s80f	94
IntHrv 4⅝s88	87
IntHrv 4.8s91	82½
IntHrv 8⅝s95	89⅝
IntHrv 9s04	91½
InHvC 7⅝s93	81
InHvC 9.15s82	97⅛
InHvC 8⅝s81	97⅛
InHvC 9s84	96½
InHvC 8.35s86	92
InMin 4s91	136
IPap 8.85s95	94½
IPap 4⅛s96	60⅛
IntSilvr 5s93	66
IntTT 8.9s95	94⅝
IntTT 11s82	101
IntTT 9⅝s83	97½
IntTT 8⅝s00	116½
Itel 9⅛s98	62⅞
Itel 10½s98	72¼
JCP 10¼s85	99½
JCP 9⅝s06	92⅝
JnM 9.7s85	101
JonsLl 6¾s94	56¼
JonsLl 6½s88	65
JoneL 6¾s94	63¾
JoneL 9s95	86½
JOneL 8s98	72¼
JoneL 9¾s86	84½
Kmart 6s99	96½
Kane 9½s90	85
KaufB 12¼s99	102⅞
Kellog 8⅝s85	97
Kenn 7⅝s01	83¾
KyPw 7⅛s80	98 7-16
KerrMc 8s83	95⅛
KeyBk 7¾s02	80⅛
Kidde 10½s83	100⅛
Kidde 9⅝s03	96½
KimCl 5⅝s91	87
Kirsch 6s95	79⅛
Kraft 6⅞s96	85⅛
Kraft 8⅝s04	92¾
Kroger 8.7s98	92¼
Kroger 9⅞s03	101
LFE 10s92	83⅛
LTV 5s88	58⅞
LTV 9⅛s97	71⅞
LTV 11s07	82¾
LearS 10s04	95¼
Llemk 11s98	93
LlgGo 6s92	77⅞
LincFt 8⅛s96	85¼
Lionel 10⅝s90	90½
LItton 3½s87	88
Lockh 4½s92	42¼
Loew 6⅞s93	78⅝
LomN 5½s91	86½
LonSl 5⅝s93	100¼
LoisLt 9¼s82	96½
LoisLt 9⅛s83	99
LoisLt 9⅝s84	100
Loral 10⅝s97	99½
Lorilld 6⅞s93	75¼
LouN 7⅝s93	79
LouN 11s85	101⅜
LouGs 2⅞s79	98
LouGs 4⅞s87	73½
LouGs 8¼s01	88
LuckSt 6¾s00	117⅞
Lykes 7½s94N	58¼
Lykes 7½s94	58⅛
Lykes 11s08	84⅛
MGIC 5s93	70⅝
MGIC 8⅞s88	92⅝
MacD 6s87	93
MckF 9⅝s91	97⅝
MckTr 7⅞s97	83
MackeW 4⅞s92	72½
MacMl s92	80
McyCr 8s82	95⅝
McyCr 9⅝s80	98¾
MYk 9.1s02	92⅛
MfrH 8⅝s04	87⅞
MfrH 8⅝s82	96
MarO 8⅛s00	91½
MarO 7.45s83	93⅛
Marcor 6⅛s88	80⅝
MarM 7⅞s03	76
MdCu 5⅝s94	85
MaMu 6⅝s90	76½
MaMu 5⅛s01	73⅝
MasEl 9⅞s82	100
MayDC 9⅝s89	95¼
McCro 5s81	88¼
McCro 6½s92	59½%
McCro 7½s94	61
McCro 10½s85	93½
McCro 7½s94N	61
McCro 7½s97	3½
McCro 7⅝s95	62⅞
McDe 8.9s84	94½
McDnl 9⅝s82	99½
McDnl 9s85	96⅝
McDD 4⅝s91	96¼
McGH 3⅞s92	65¾
Mead 8½s95	92
Melln 7.8s82	95⅛
Melln 10.8s87	100¾
Melln 11½s87	99½
Melvl 4⅝s96	96
Memx 5⅛s90	64
MerTx 11.½s9;	122
Merck 7⅝s85	93½
MGM 9s92	93¾
MGM 10s93	94½
MGM 10s94	94¼
MGM 10½s96	100⅞
MGM 9⅛s86	97⅞
Metro 9½s88	96
MichB 7⅞s11	83¼
MichB 9.6s08	100
MicG 10⅞s95	100½
MicW 9⅝s94	98¾
MidMl 8s80	96
MidlBk 8⅝s84	94⅞
MSPSS 4s91f	53¼
MMM 8.20s	95
MRvT 9⅞s90	97
MKT 4s90	54
MKT 5½s33f	24¾
MPcCp 8s94	193
MPac 4¼s90	69
MPac 4¼s05	53
MPac 4¼s05r	52½
MPac 4¾s20f	48
MPac 4¾s30f	47½
MPac 5s45f	48
MoPTC 10s97	98½
MoAl 8.45s05	92
Mobil 8½s01	92½
MobO 7⅝s01	84⅛
Monog 10s99	90¼
Monog 11s04	98⅝
Mons	
NYE 10.6s82	101¾
NYEG 9⅝s05	95½
NYEG 9⅝s06	95
NYTl 3s81	91⅛
NYTl 2¾s82	85½
NYTl 3s83	59⅜
NYTl 4½s91	68¼
NYTl 3⅝s96	53⅛
NYTl 7⅜s06	83½
NYTl 8s08	86
NYTl 7⅝s11	80⅛
NYTl 8.3s12	88⅛
NYTel 9s14	94⅝
NYTel 8s83	95
NYTl 8⅞s15	93¼
NYTl 8⅝s16	91⅝
NYTl 8¼s15	89
NYTl 7⅝s17	84⅛
NYTl 8⅞s18	94⅛
NewhL 6s95	106
NIMP 12.6s81	105¼
NIMP 10⅝s85	103⅛
NorfW 4.85s15	51⅛
Norlin 9s88	85
NoAPh 4s92	72½
NollIG 8⅝s83	96⅝
NollIG 8¼s84	93¾
NoNG 4⅞s83	83⅛
NoNG 9½s90	100¼
NoNG 8s91	91¼
NoNG 7⅞s92	87
NoNG 9s85	97
NoNG 9s95	96
NoPac 4s97	54½
NoPac 4s97r	53⅝
NoPac 3s47	33½
NoSP 4¼s86	75
NwstB 6⅝s03	105
NwstB 11s89	99¼
Nwstl 7½s94	82⅝
NwnBl 7⅝s11	84⅛
NwnBl 7½s05	82⅝
NwnBl 10s14	104⅛
NwnBl 8⅝s12	91¼
NwnBl 8⅝s17	89
NwnMu 6s91	72½
NortS 6s98	78¼
Oakin 4⅝s87	152
Oakin 11⅝s98	102
OccIP 11s82	101½
Ogden 5s93	76⅛
OhBIT 7½s11	81⅛
OhBIT 7⅞s13	85½
OhEd 10s81	99⅝
OhEd 9½s06	95
OhEd 8⅝s01	86¼
OhEd 8⅝s07	85
OhEl 11s83	101¼
OhPw 10⅛s82	100⅛
OhPw 12⅛s81	102¾
Oneid 5½s88	135
OwCor 9½s00	98⅝
OwnIll 4½s92	82
OwnIll 9s81	98⅝
PSA 11⅛s04	102
PGE 2⅞s80	93½
PGE 3⅛s82	84¾
PGE 4½s86	74¼
PGE 5s89	72½
PGE 5s91	69¼
PGE 4½s93	63¾
PGE 4⅛s95	60⅝
PGE 8⅝s02	93
PGE 8s2003	84¾
PGE 7½s04	81
PGE 7⅝s05ZZ	82¼
PGE 7⅝s05A	81
PGE 9⅛s06	93¾
PGE 9.85s82	100¼
PGE 9⅝s06	97⅜
PGE 9½s85	99¼
PGE 8⅝s08	85
PGE 8½s09	88⅝
PGE 9⅝s11	96
PGE 10⅝s12	100¾
PacLS 8⅝s93	93
PacLS 9s85	96⅝
PacLS 9.3s85	98⅛
PNwT 8⅝s10	90⅝
PNwT 8⅞s08	92
PNwT 9s12	95
PNwT 8⅝s18	92¾
PSwAir 6s87	73⅛
PacTT 2⅞s85	71
PacTT 2⅞s86	68½
PacTT 2⅞s86r	65⅝
PacTT 3⅛s87	67
PacTT 4⅝s88	69⅝
PacTT 4⅝s88r	69⅝
PacTT 8.65s05	88⅝
PacTT 8⅞s06	88¼
PacTT 7.8s07	80⅝
PacTT 7¼s08	76
PacTT 7⅝s80	97½
PacTT 7⅝s09	79⅝
PacTT 9½s11	95
PacTT 9s81	98½
PacTT 9.1s84	98
PacTT 8⅝s15	90⅝
PacTT 8⅝s17	86⅝
PacTT 9⅝s14	96⅛
PacTT 9s18	90⅞
PacTT 9⅝s18	95¾
PacTT 9⅞s16	98⅝
PacTT 9¾s19	97¼
Paine 11½s99	99⅞
PAA 4½s84	85
PAA 4½s86	64½
PAA 5¼s89	65½
PAA 11⅝s86	101
PAA 11⅛s86	100½
PAA 7½s98	111
PAA 9⅞s96	127
PAA 11½s94A	100⅝
PAA 11½s94B	101
Peacfl 5⅛s94	80
ParkrH 4s92	91½
PatPet 8½s92	111½
PenC 7s87A1	85
PanC 7s87B	59⅞
PenC 8s87Yl	72¼
PennD 5s82	80
PenvF 5⅝s87	77
PenvF 7⅞s91	84⅞
PnyF 9.45s81	97⅝
Penny 8⅞s75	95½
PaPL 10⅝s82	100⅞
Penwl 9⅝s93	96
Penwl 9⅝s85	97⅝
Pennzl 7½s88	87⅝
Pennzl 7⅝s83	87¼
Pennzl 5⅝s96	120
Pennzl 8⅝s96	90⅞
Pennz 10⅝s83	108⅞
Pennzl 8⅛s01	88⅛
Pepsic 4⅞s96	130½
Pepsic 8⅝s81	97⅛
Pfizer 4s97	86⅛
Pfizer 8⅝s85	96⅞
PhilEl 3⅝s83	77½
PhilEl 3⅛s85	73
PhilEl 4⅝s86r	71½
PhilEl 4⅝s87	72
PhilEl 3⅝s88	66
PhilEl 5s89	70⅛
PhilEl 6½s93	74⅛
PhilEl 6⅞s97	68¼
PhilEl 9s95	97⅛
PhilEl 7⅝s08	79⅛
PhilEl 8⅞s96	88⅜
PhilEl 7⅝s01	77
PhilEl 7⅞s98	78½
PhilEl 7½s99	79⅝
PhilEl 8⅛s04	85½
PhilEl 11s88	100¼
PhilEl 12⅝s81	102½
PhilEl 11⅝s00	108
PhilEl 11s00	104
PhilEl 9⅝s02	96⅛
PhilEl 8⅞s07	88½
PhilEl 8⅝s03	86⅛
PhilEl 9⅛s08	91⅛
PhilM 8.85s82	97½
PhilM 8.65s84	97⅛
PhilM 9.55s86	99¾
PhBIP 7⅝s01	86
PhillP 8⅞s00	98½
PhilV 5¼s94	64
Pionr 9½s82	98⅝
Pittstn 4s97	55½
Pittstn 9.2s04	102
Pneum 9⅝s98	87¼
PorG 10½s80	100¼
PorG 10s82	99
PorG 9⅝s85	100
PorG 11⅝s05	106
PorG 8⅝s07	84½
PotEl 3s83	82
PotEl 9½s05	97
PotEl 7⅛s07	79⅛
PotEl 8⅝s09	87⅞
PotEL 10⅝s04	106
PotEl 10⅛s81	101¼
PrimeC 6⅝s98	110
ProcG 7s02	81¼
ProcG 8¼s05	92⅝
PSCol 8⅛s00	91
PSCol 7¼s01	77½
PSCol 7½s02	78¼
PSInd 8s04	85
PSInd 9⅝s81	100
PSInd 7⅝s07	80
PSInd 8⅛s07	87
PSInd 8⅝s08	92¼
PSInd 9½s85	100⅝
PSEG 9s95	93⅝
PSEG 12s04	112
PSEG 8⅝s06	91⅛
PSEG 8.45s06	89⅝
PSEG 9⅝s08	96⅛
PSEG 9⅝s09	100⅝
Pugt 10⅝s83	101⅛
Pugt 10.45s85	102
PutlL 10s85	103½
Purex 4⅞s94	71½
QuaSlO 9s95	96¼
RCA 9¼s90	98
RCA 4½s92	72½
RalsP 7.7s96	87½
RalsP 5⅝s80	87
RamIn 8s95	170
RamIn 5s96	79½
RamIn 10s00	154
RamIn 10s93	82⅝
RapA72 7s94	56
RapA69 7s94	57
RapA 7⅝s85	76⅛
RapA 6s88	63⅝
RapA 10⅝s83	82½
RapA 12s99	91½
RapA 10⅝s04	82
RapA 11s05	83⅝
RdeB 5½s88	185
RtyRef 12s98	99
RtyRef 11⅝s98	97
RelEl 7¼s96	87½
RelGp 9⅝s98	92⅞
RelGp 9⅝s99	92¾
RepMt 9½s90f	95⅝
RepStl 4⅝s85	82½
RepStl 8.9s95	94¼
RevrC 5½s92	71
Revl 8.45s85	95
Rexn 8.9s95	93⅝
Rexn 5⅝s01	117
Revln 7⅝s01	84⅛
RayM 4⅝s91	75
RevTb 7s89	87⅛
RevTb 7⅝s94	90⅛
Riegel 5s93	71
RochG 10⅝s83	100⅝
RochG 9¼s06	93⅛
Rocln 4½s91	91
Rocln 8.3s96	87⅝
Rocln 8.9s86	94½
Rohr 5¼s86	83
Rydr 11½s90	102¼
Ryder 9⅝s82	98¼
SCM 5½s88	82
SCM 9⅛s90	94¼
SCM 10s96	100
Sabin 6½s99	115
StLSaF 5s06f	51¼
SanD 9.2s79	99 5-16
SanD 10.7s82	100½
SanD 8⅝s07	85
Sandrs 5s92	64½
SFeIn 6⅝s98	157⅞
SaulRI 8⅝s88	97 15-32
SavEl 12⅝s81	104
SavEl 9.2s86	97⅛
Savin 11⅝s98	99½
Sclotav 4s89	63
Scot 8⅞s2000	94⅝
SeaCnt 10⅛s98	91⅛
SeaCst 8.35s96	98½
Seafst 9¼s01	95⅝
Searl 7½s80	86⅝
Searl 8s81	96⅛
Sears 8⅞s83	97⅛
Sears 4⅝s83	88
Sears 6⅝s93	80⅝
Sears 8⅝s95	94⅛
Sears 7⅝s85	92⅝
Sears 8s06	88⅝
Sears 7⅝s07	85⅝
SearA 5s82	89
SearA 5s82r	89
SearA 8⅝s86	93
Seatrin 6s94	59½
SecP 7.7s82	94⅛
SecP 8.8s85	96
SHS 10⅝s03	93⅛
ShellO 5.3s92	74⅛
ShellO 8⅝s05	95⅝
ShellO 8s07	87⅛
ShWl 6⅝s95	77
Sigml 8.85s94	95⅛
Sinclr 4⅝s86	189
Singer 8s99	78
SkilCp 5s92	88½
SmithA 10⅝s95	103⅞
SmK 8.15s84	95¼
Socny 4¼s93	73⅝
SohioB 9⅝s99	99½
SohioB 8⅝s83	96½
SoAfT 6⅝s82f	77½
SoCBl 7⅝s07	80½
SoCBl 8¼s13	87⅝
SoCBl 10s14	103
SoCBl 9.2s10	95⅝
SoCBl 8.2s83	95⅝
SoCBl 8¼s15	88⅝
SoCBl 9⅝s19	100⅛
SoestB 4⅝s97	61⅞
SoestB 10s83	100⅞
SoBIT 2⅝s85	73
SoBIT 7.6s08	83
SoBIT 7⅝s10	81
SoBIT 7⅝s13	82⅝
SoBIT 8s14	87
SoBIT 8¼s16	88⅛
SCE 3⅛s80	93¼
SoCG 8.85s95	91⅞
SoCG 10¼s81	100
SCouG 9⅝s95	96½
SoNG 7.7s91	89
SoNG 8¼s86	94
SNET 8⅛s08	87
SNET 9⅝s10	99
SPac 4½s81	92¼
SPac 4½s81r	92⅛
SPac 10.35s94	103½
SPac 5¼s83r	86½
SPacTr 8.2s01	86¾
SouRy 5s94r	65
SouRy 8½s81	89⅝
SoulF 10⅝s86	101
SwBT 3⅛s83	83
SwBT 2⅞s85	73⅝
SwBT 8⅛s07	91⅛
SwBT 6⅝s11	76⅛
SwBT 7⅝s09	85
SwBT 7⅝s12	82
SwBT 7⅝s13	83¼
SwBT 8⅛s14	89
SwBT 8.2s82	97
SwBT 9¼s15	97
SwBT 8⅛s16	91
SwBT 8⅛s17	90
SwBT 8¼s18	93¼
SwBT 9⅝s19	100⅝
SwPS 9⅝s86	100
Sperry 8.2s96	90½
Sperry 6s00	124½
SperyF 7⅞s85	92⅝
Spiegl 5s87	71
Spiegl 4½s90	58
Squibb 8s85	93½
Staly 8⅛s95	90⅛
SOCal 4⅝s83	85¼
SOCal 5s92	77¼
SOCal 7s96	82
SOCal 8⅝s05	96⅛
StOln 4½s83	96¼
Stln 83res	84
StOlnd 6s91	81¼
StOln 6s98	78⅝
StOln 9.2s04	100
StOln 10.4s89	101½
StOln 7⅝s07	88⅛
StdOh 7.6s99	85⅛
StdOh 8½s80	91⅛
StdOh 8s81	97
StdOh 6⅛s79	98⅝
StdOh 6½s81	92½
StdOh 7⅝s86	89⅝
StPkg 5⅝s90	54⅝
StPkg 6s90	59
StalStB 9s83	95⅝
SterlBn 6⅞s90	77
StorBr 4⅝s86	126¼
Suave 5s97	53⅛
SunCh 11½s96	108¼
SunOil 8⅛s08	92⅝
Sundstr 5s93	92½
Sunsh 6⅞s89	94½
Sutro 6¼s82	88
Sybrn 4⅝s87	74½
TRE 9⅝s82	152
TRW 5½s92	70⅝
TRW 9⅝s	101⅛
TRW 9s85	97⅝
TaleNtl 6s94	58⅝
Tandy 10s94	95⅛
Tandy 10s91	95⅝
Tandy 6⅛s03	105½
Tapp 5½s94	64½
Tektrn 8⅛s83	96⅛
Teledy 6½s92	81
Teledy 7⅛s94	85
Teledr 7s99	79½
Teledy 10s94	97⅛
Telex 9s96	76½
Telex 11⅛s96	96⅛
Tenco 6⅛s92	130½
Tenco 7s93	79⅛
Tenco 9⅝s00	101
Tenco 8⅝s02	98
Tenco 8⅝s03	95½
TVA 8s97	88⅝
TVA 7s97r	80½
TV 7.35s97B	83⅛
TV 7.35s97Br	83⅝
TV 7.35s97C	84
TVA 7.4s97	83¾
TVA 7.4s97r	84⅛
TV 7.35s98A	83
TV 7.35s98B	83⅛
TV 7.35s98Br	83¼
TV 7⅝s98C	86⅝
TVA 7.7s98	85⅝
TVA 8.05s99	91½
TV 8.05s99r	90½
Tesoro 5⅝s89	102¼
Texco 5⅝s97	71⅝
Texco 7⅝s01	86¼
Texco 8⅞s05	96
Texco 8½s04	91¼
TxCBn 8⅞s85	95⅝
TxCo 3⅝s83	82
TxInd 7⅝s92	88
TxIns 4.8s90	75
TxInt 11½s91d	94¼
TxInt 11½s9w	92
Textl 4⅝s96	42
Txtrn 8⅛s88	98
Ticor 9⅛s08	92
TolEd 9s09	89⅝
TolEd 8s03	80⅝
TolEd 10s82	100⅛
TolEd 9.35s85	98
TolEd 9.65s06	97
TrafF 8.2s87	89⅝
TWA 4s92	48½
TWA 5s94	57⅝
TWA 10s85	98¼
TWA 11s86	101⅝
Trans 10⅝s04	102⅛
TranF 7⅝s91	87¼
TrGPL 8⅝s89	89
TrGPL 8⅝s90	93⅛
TrGPL 9⅝s98	95½
TrGPL 9⅝s86	100
Trvlr 8.7s95	94¼
TrISM 7s92L	60
TrISM 7⅝s80f	95⅝
UNC 12s98	100½
UTCrd 8⅝s86	93¼
UVInd 5⅝s95	92⅞
UBk 7.35s01	73
UCarb 5.3s97	74⅝
UCarb 8⅝s05	93
UCarb 7⅝s06	83⅝
UnCp 7s89	83
UnEl 2⅝s80	92
UnEl 10½s05	104
UnEl 8⅝s07	86⅞
UOilC 6⅝s98	79⅝
UOilC 8⅝s82	95½
UOilC 8⅝s85	94⅝
UPac 4⅞s99	253
UPac 8.6s83	97
Uniryl 5½s96	52½
UnAL 5s91	71
UnAL 4½s92	58⅛
UBrnd 7⅝s88	73⅜
UBrnd 5½s94	56
UBrnd 9⅛s98	80
UGsP 5⅝s82	89⅝
UGsP 8⅝s89	91⅛
UGsP 10⅝s96	100
UGsP 9⅝s84	97⅛
UGsP 10⅝s89	101⅝
USGv 4⅝s91	64⅛
USGy 7⅝s84	86
USHo 5⅝s96	72
USHo 10s87	94½
USIn 7⅝s97	84
USPIC 8s96	88⅛
USRB 5⅝s89	65½
USSH 4s83	
USSH 4½s86	
USSH 4⅝s96	
USSH 7⅝s01	
USSH 5⅝s01	
UnTec 4½s83	
UnTec 5⅝s91	
UnTec 4½s92	
UnTec 9⅝s00	
UnTec 9.45s07	
UnTec 9⅝s04	
UnUtil 5s93	
Uslhn 8⅞s81	
USLIF 9⅝s85	
UtaP 10⅝s83	
UtaP 10⅝s05	
UtaP 8½s87	
UtaP 9⅝s98	
VerP 9⅝s98	
VaEP 2⅞s80	
VaEP 3⅛s86	
VaRy 6s2008	
Vough 4⅝s88	
WqRR 4⅝s91	
WaoE 6⅞s86	
Waler 5½s91	
WaltJ 5⅝s91	
WaltJ 8s98	
WarC 8⅛s86	
WarC 9⅝s96	
WarL 8⅝s00	
Wean 5⅞s93n	
Wean 5⅞s93	
WellF 7⅝s97	
WellF 8.4s02	
WellF 9.55s85	
WSPIP 7⅝s00	
WAirL 5⅝s93	
WAirL 10s84	
WBnc 7⅞s82	
WCNA 10⅝s97	
WCNA 10.7s98	
WElec 8⅝s95	
WPI 10s01	
WUC 5⅝s97	
WUC 10⅝s97	
WUTl 6⅞s89	
WUTl 5s92	
WUTl 7.9s97	
WUTl 12⅝s81	
WUTl 10s86	
WstC 7.6s97	
WstgE 5⅝s92	
WstgE 8⅝s95	
Weyh 5.2s91	
Weyh 7.65s94	
Weyh 8⅝s88	
Weyh 8.9s04	
Weyh 8s85	
WhitC 5⅝s92	
WhMl 5⅝s93	
WhMl 7⅝s93	
Whitkr 10s88	
Whitkr 10s96	
Wicke 5⅝s94	
Wicke 9s99	
Wicke 8⅛s84	
WillR 4½s92	
Wms 10¼s83	
WilsFd 7⅝s97	
WilsFd 9½s84	
WilsFd 8⅝s97	
WisC 4s2004	
WisC 4½s29f	
WisTl 7⅝s07	
WiscTl 8s14	
Witco 4⅝s93	
Womt 5⅝s94	
Woolw 7⅝s96	
Woolw 9s99	
WdAir 10s93	
WdAir 11⅝s94	
WylLb 5⅝s88	
Wyly 7⅛s95f	
Xerox 6s95	
Xerox 8.2s82	
Xerox 8⅝s99	
YngtS 4½s98	
YngtS 10⅝s00	
YngtS 9⅞s01	
Zapt 4⅝s88B	
Zapt 4⅝s88	
Zapt 4⅝s88C	
Zapt 10⅝s01	
Zapr 10⅝s97	
ZapOff 8⅝s96	
Zayre 5⅝s94	
Zurn 5⅝s94	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

Baybanks	34¼	35
Cleveland Trust Co.	36¼	37¼
Detroit Bank Corporation	28¾	29
Fidelcor Inc.	13⅛	13⅝
First Md. Bnco.	25	25¾
First Nat. Cinn.	28	29
Girard Company	26	26¾
Ind Val Bank & Trust Phil.	23	24
Lincoln First Banks	25	25¾
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	31⅝	32⅛
Nat. City Corporation	45¾	46½
New England Merch. Boston	23⅞	23⅞
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	32⅝	33⅛
Pitts Nat. Bank	45¼	46
Prov. Nat. Corp.	28	28¾
Secur Pac Corporation		
Shawmut Ass. Boston	38	39
Sta Str. Bank Boston	25¾	26¼
U.S. Trust New York	23¼	24¼
Un Va Bankshares	26½	27
Virginia Nat Banksh	16⅞	17⅛

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Friday, August 24, 1979

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Colg Palm	2,360,900	18¾	17⅝	18½	+1⅛
CIT Financl	2,216,500	57⅞	55⅞	56⅛	+2⅞
IBM s	1,872,400	71⅞	69⅛	69⅞	-1⅛
Norton Sim	1,496,000	17¼	16⅛	17⅛	+½
Amer T&T	1,405,600	59⅛	57¾	58⅛	-¼
FedNat Mtg	1,402,200	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	-¼
Gulf Oil	1,372,500	30⅛	29⅛	30	+½
Firestone	1,353,000	11⅝	10⅞	11	-⅜
Nat Semicn	1,243,700	31⅛	28⅝	29⅞	+1⅛
Tesoro Pet	1,235,100	17⅝	16	16⅛	+⅝
Va ElPow	1,220,100	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+¼
Pittston Co	1,184,100	25½	22½	24⅞	+2⅝
Texaco Inc	1,153,000	28⅝	28	28⅛	+⅜
Occident Pet	1,151,200	25⅞	23⅝	25	+1½
Pan Am	1,151,000	7¾	7⅛	7¼	-⅛
ContAirLin	1,058,600	16⅛	13¼	16⅛	+⅞
QuakStOil	991,000	24½	18⅝	22⅝	+4
Exxon	988,800	55¼	53¾	55⅛	+1⅛
Howrd John	929,700	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅜
Reserve Oil	919,200	28⅛	26¼	27½	+1⅛

Issues Trades In: 2110
Advances: 932 ; declines: 912 ; unchanged: 266
New highs: 280 ; new lows: 19

Volume

This week	178,050,000 shares
Last Week	207,654,000 shares
1978 same week	173,380,000 shares
1979 to date	5,071,950,694 shares
1978 to date	4,630,250,000 shares
1977 to date	3,438,640,000 shares

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Friday, Aug. 24

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
HouOilM	833,200	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+1⅛
Domepetr g s	682,200	40¾	35⅛	37½	-1⅛
GulfCan g	641,800	64⅝	59	64¼	+7½
ImperOil A	574,700	34⅛	31⅛	33⅞	+2⅛
Loews Th wt	550,900	34⅛	31⅛	33¼	+1⅛
McCull Oil	550,200	7½	6¼	7¼	+⅞
DethlOil	484,500	25⅛	18¼	24⅛	+5⅛
AalInCan g	416,000	35⅞	32⅛	35⅝	+3⅛
Resrtint A	311,100	46⅛	44⅛	45¼	-⅜
Rusco Ind	291,200	3	2¼	2⅞	+⅜

Volume: 23,210,000 shares
Year to Date: 659,560,000 shares
Issues traded in: 992
Advances: 452 ; declines: 359 ; unchanged: 181
New Highs, 106; new lows: 11

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
8-30-1979	9.85	9.19	9.32
9-6	9.45	9.05	9.20
9-13	9.39	9.05	9.21
9-18	9.50	9.14	9.32
9-20	9.41	9.11	9.29
9-27	9.48	9.16	9.36
10-4	9.54	9.32	9.54
10-11	9.56	9.36	9.60
10-16	9.55	9.17	9.42
10-18	9.52	9.32	9.58
10-25	9.54	9.34	9.61
11-1	9.56	9.47	9.76
11-8	9.58	9.46	9.78
11-13	9.61	9.49	9.82
11-15	9.64	9.54	9.88
11-23	9.64	9.60	9.97
11-29	9.68	9.56	9.94
12-6	9.64	9.50	9.89
12-11	9.62	9.50	9.91
12-13	9.60	9.48	9.89
12-20	9.65	9.53	9.96
12-27	9.55	9.45	9.90
1-3-1980	9.60	9.48	9.95
1-8	9.60	9.50	9.98
1-10	9.62	9.50	9.99
1-17	9.62	9.50	10.01
1-24	9.62	9.48	10.00
1-31	9.63	9.53	10.06
2-5	9.61	9.51	10.07
2-7	9.56	9.48	10.04
2-14	9.59	9.49	10.07
2-21	9.63	9.59	10.20
3-4	9.65	9.55	10.20
4-1	9.62	9.52	10.19
4-29	9.60	9.52	10.17
5-27	9.57	9.47	10.20
6-24	9.51	9.41	10.18
7-22	9.41	9.31	10.12
8-19	9.40	9.36	10.23

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 24, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.006	4.466	109.74 *	47.13 *	0.2457	—	6.849 *	121.28 *	38.09 *
Brussels (a)	29.35	65.22	16.03	6.88	3.5885 *	14.6085	—	17.712	5.5635
Frankfurt	1.8295	4.066	—	42.96 *	2.238 x	91.11 *	6.24 *	110.50 *	34.67 *
London (b)	2.232	—	4.0825	9.469	1,818.75	4.4675	65.45	3.6845	11.735
Milan	816.95	1,817.35	446.70	191.78	—	407.08	27.878	493.62	155.05
New York (c)	—	2.2320	1.82795	4.258	816.85	2.0055	29.285	1.6564	5.2695
Paris	4.2565	9.4785	232.99 *	—	5.215 x	212.40 *	14.54 *	257.40 *	80.87 *
Zurich	1.6553	3.6816	90.5272 *	38.8865 *	0.2026	82.4919 *	5.6482 *	—	31.4187 *
ECU	1.6553	0.620908	2.52745	5.88871	1,129.36	2.77267	40.5091	2.28761	7.28348

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 30.41 ; Canadian $: 1.16675 ; Danish krone: 5.2695 ; Escudo: 49.288 ; Hong Kong $: 5.101 ; Irish £: 2.059 ; Norw. krone: 5.0325 ; Peseta: 66.065 ; Schilling: 13.3655 ; Singapore $: Closed . Swedish kroon: 4.2235 ; Yen: 219.225 .

£ Sterling: 1.08075 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000

ECU - European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

All these Notes have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

olivetti

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Mutual Funds

Closing Prices August 24,1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fd	4.55	4.91
Acorn F	23.27	NL
ADV	12.22	NL
Afuture	15.16	NL
Alpha F	13.67	NL
A BirthT	11.62	12.70
American Funds:		
A Bal	8.65	9.45
Amcp	10.12	11.06
A Mutl	11.35	12.40
An Gth	8.04	8.79
Bond	13.91	15.20
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.55	8.25
Grwth	9.13	9.98
Incom	8.40	9.18
ICA	8.59	9.39
N Pers	7.08	7.74
Wsh Mt	7.15	7.81
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.27	9.04
Cap Gth	5.04	5.51
Entrp	7.60	8.31
Hi Yld	11.68	12.53
Inc Fd	6.44	7.04
Mun B	23.85	25.04
Tot Ret	8.19	8.95
Ventr	20.10	21.97
Cmstk	9.47	10.35
Eqt Gth	8.52	9.31
Fd Am	8.32	9.09
Harbr	10.02	10.95
Pace	18.49	20.21
Pravid	3.96	4.27
A GthFd	7.72	8.33
A Herltg	unavail	
A Ins&Ind	5.20	5.68
A Invest	8.53	NL
A Invinc	12.43	NL
A NtGth	4.03	4.40
Amway	9.32	9.97
A OptEq	unavail	
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	8.21	8.92
Incom	4.61	5.01
Stock	6.74	7.37
BLCGI	13.89	15.18
Babs Inc	1.64	NL
Babs Inv	10.86	NL
Beac Gth	10.20	NL
Beac Hill	10.18	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	9.48	NL
101 Fd	10.29	NL
Berk Cap	8.54	9.33
Bondstk	6.19	6.78
Bost Fnd	10.11	11.05
Bull & Bear Gp:		
Capm	9.36	NL
Capit S	8.71	NL
Golcnd	7.26	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	14.45	15.79
Candn	8.93	9.76
Divid	2.92	3.19
Month	13.31	14.55
Nt WS	9.85	10.77
NY Vn	14.27	15.60
Csh RsM	1.00	NL
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnt Shs	13.11	14.13
Ch HiYd	11.87	12.73
Chart Fd	16.26	17.77
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	7.19	7.86
Front	5.39	5.89
Share	7.58	8.28
Specl	7.53	8.23
Chp Dir	14.06	NL
Chem Fd	8.09	8.84
Colonial Funds:		
Sen Sec	8.85	9.67
Fund	9.86	10.78
Grwth	5.58	6.10
Incom	8.16	8.92
Optn	10.82	11.83
Tax Mg	14.50	15.85
Colu Gth	20.17	NL
Cwlth AB	1.03	1.11
Cwlth CD	1.46	1.58
Comp Bd	9.28	9.98
Comp Fd	8.91	9.58
Concord	unavail	
Connecticut Genl:		
Fund	12.00	12.97
Incom	7.75	8.38
Mun Bd	9.65	10.43
Cons Inv	10.37	10.87
Constel G	10.43	NL
Cont Mut	7.00	NL
CvYld Se	12.17	13.02
Ctry Cap	12.32	13.31
Div Cash	1.00	NL
DivIncm	1.00	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	13.43	14.68
Delaw	12.89	14.09
Delch	8.72	9.54
Tx Fre	9.16	9.59
Delta	6.32	6.91
Csh Rs	10.00	NL
Dir Cap	3.04	NL
DodCx Bl	23.85	NL
DodCx St	17.96	NL
Drex Bur	11.76	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyl	13.62	14.89
Levge	19.59	21.41
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Ser	1.00	NL
N Nine	8.86	NL
Spl Inc	7.37	NL
Tax Ex	14.98	NL
Thrd C	17.56	NL
Eagl Gth	10.04	10.97
Eaton & Howard:		
Balan	7.85	8.46
Fours	8.40	NL
Grwth	12.87	13.88
Incom	5.56	5.99
Specl	9.32	10.05
Stock	9.79	10.56
Edsn Gd	10.74	NL
Elfun Tr	18.01	
Elfun Tx	9.60	
Fairfld	11.52	12.52
Frm BG	11.69	12.78
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.24	8.81
Hi Icm	13.64	14.59
Mny M	1.00	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.49	14.43
Tx Fre	12.23	NL
US Gvt	8.98	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Agres	9.68	NL
Bond	8.04	NL
Caplt	9.67	NL
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	11.73	NL
Dly Inc	1.00	NL
Dstny	9.65	
Eq Inc	20.61	NL
Magel	45.91	NL
Mun Bd	9.56	NL
Fidel	17.30	NL
Hi Yld	14.43	NL
Lt Mun	9.27	NL
Puritn	10.75	NL
Salem	6.23	NL
Thrift	9.78	NL
Trend	28.02	NL
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	6.29	NL
Indust	4.87	NL
Incom	7.76	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	unavail	
Csh Mg	1.00	NL
Disco	8.25	9.02
Grwth	8.79	9.61
Incom	8.15	8.91
Optn	6.94	7.48
Stock	8.19	8.95
FstMlt A	9.49	NL
FlMlt DI	.92	NL
Fst Var	10.00	NL
44Wall	18.56	NL
Fnd Gth	4.49	4.91
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.82	6.36
Incom	13.48	14.73
Mutal	8.63	9.43
Specl	13.54	14.80
Franklin Group:		
Brown	4.08	4.40
DNTC	10.43	11.25
Grwth	6.81	7.34
Utils	4.75	5.12
Incom	1.99	2.15
US Gov	8.88	9.57
Capit	4.94	5.33
Equit	4.50	4.85
La Asst	1.00	NL
Fundpk	5.62	5.71
Funds Inc:		
Cmrce	8.52	NL
Curmt	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	11.29	11.58
Pilot	9.37	NL
GTPac	12.95	NL
Gate Op	15.67	NL
GE S&S	29.38	NL
Gen Sec	11.97	NL
Gradisn	1.08	NL
Grth Ind	26.11	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.53	4.95
Grwth	7.95	8.69
Incom	7.01	NL
Hart Gth	19.64	NL
Hart Lev	12.29	NL
High Yld	11.28	12.06
Haldg Tr	1.00	NL
Har Man	16.90	18.27
INA HIY	11.58	12.42
ISI Group:		
Grwth	6.05	6.61
Incom	3.84	4.20
Trst Sh	11.85	12.95
TrPa Sh	3.20	
Intrcap	1.00	NL
Int Invst	16.31	17.83
Inv Guid	11.33	NL
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inv Bos	10.16	10.95
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.47	5.67
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	7.51	8.16
IDS ndl	6.43	6.99
Mutl	9.33	10.14
Prog	4.04	4.39
Tax Ex	4.67	4.87
Stock	19.90	21.63
Select	8.74	9.40
Var Py	8.12	8.83
Inv Resh	6.52	7.13
Istel	28.08	28.95
Ivy Fd	7.72	NL
JP Grth	11.19	12.16
Janus	21.68	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	17.50	19.02
Grwth	7.38	8.02
Balan	8.71	9.47
Tax Ex	13.86	15.07
Johnstn	22.69	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incom	9.99	10.63
Grow	10.91	11.92
Hi Yld	11.29	12.11
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	10.22	10.73
Optn	13.43	14.68
Summ	15.71	17.17
Tech	10.04	10.97
Tot Rt	11.28	12.33
Keystone Funds:		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	16.62	17.36
Cus B2	18.67	20.41
Cus B4	8.17	8.93
Cus K1	7.45	8.14
Cus K2	5.67	6.19
Cus S1	19.40	21.20
Cus S3	9.53	10.42
Cus S4	6.10	6.67
Polar	3.83	4.18
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	13.75	15.07
Grow	15.18	16.59
Incom	9.69	NL
Resh	16.81	18.37
Life Ins	11.85	12.95
Liq Cap	10.00	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	15.54	NL
Mut	13.96	NL
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	8.30	8.96
Bnd db	10.52	11.50
Dev Gt	13.54	14.80
Incom	3.16	3.41
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	11.06	12.09
Incom	8.86	9.68
Mny Mk	1.00	NL
Muni	9.55	10.44
US Gov	9.29	10.15
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.81	9.63
Indep	10.21	11.16
Mass	11.63	12.71
Incm	13.95	15.25
Mass Financl:		
MIT	10.97	11.83
MIG	10.20	11.08
MID	14.66	15.81
MCD	11.27	12.15
MFD	16.58	17.88
MFB	14.43	15.56
MMB	9.41	9.88
MFH	7.46	8.04
MCM	1.00	NL
Mathers	18.47	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	11.13	11.59
Capit	16.39	17.07
Equ Bd	9.97	10.39
Hi Inc	9.69	10.09
Muni	9.16	9.35
Rd Ast	1.00	NL
Spl Val	10.33	10.76
Mid AM	5.92	6.47
Mnymrt	1.00	NL
MONY F	10.19	11.14
MSB Fd	16.30	NL
Mut Ben	9.69	10.59
MIF Fd	8.18	8.84
MIF Gth	4.89	5.29
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer	11.04	11.56
Grwth	4.24	4.61
Incom	9.31	10.12
Tx Fre	14.31	15.55
Mut Shr	40.99	NL
Nat Avia	35.11	NL
Nat Ind	13.62	NL
Nat Securities:		
Balan	10.17	10.97
Bond	4.31	4.65
Divid	4.68	5.05
Grwth	6.27	6.76
Pretd	7.12	7.68
Incom	6.02	6.49
Lq Rsv	1.00	NL
Stock	8.99	9.69
Tax Ex	11.66	12.40
NELife Fund:		
Equit	20.18	21.93
Grwth	13.38	14.54
Incom	12.81	13.92
Ret Eq	17.51	19.03
Csh Mg	10.00	NL
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	17.67	NL
Guard	32.00	NL
Libty	4.58	NL
Manht	3.11	NL
Partn	14.04	NL
Schus	11.92	NL
New Wld	12.45	NL
Newt Gt	15.06	NL
Newt Inc	9.20	NL
Nichola	13.13	NL
Nomura	9.18	9.87
Noreast	13.58	NL
Nuveen	9.48	9.84
Omega	13.99	14.11
One Wm	17.15	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.26	7.93
Hi Yld	23.33	25.02
Inc Bos	8.74	9.55
Monet	1.00	NL
Optn	22.96	25.09
Specl	15.60	17.05
Tx Fre	9.64	NL
AIM	13.53	14.79
Time	12.68	13.86
OTC Sec	21.06	22.89
Param M	10.77	11.77
Penn Sq	8.17	NL
Penn Mu	6.74	NL
Philo	9.05	9.89
Phoe Cap	9.35	10.22
Phoen Fd	9.50	10.38
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilg Fd	14.08	15.18
Mag C	4.01	4.32
Mag In	8.91	9.61
Pioneer Fund		
Fund	17.20	18.80
II Inc	11.06	12.09
Plan Inv	13.75	NL
Pilgrth	12.67	13.85
Plitrnd	14.24	15.56
Price Funds:		
Grwth	12.25	NL
Incom	9.48	NL
N Era	14.67	NL
N Horiz	11.69	NL
Prime	9.99	NL
Tx Fre	9.69	NL
Pro Fund	8.01	NL
Pro Inc	10.03	NL
Pru SIP	11.21	12.26
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	12.42	13.57
Dly Dv	1.00	NL
Inl Eq	14.04	15.34
Georg	14.21	15.53
Grwth	11.74	12.83
HI Yld	18.10	19.41
Incom	7.29	7.97
Invest	8.22	8.98
Optn	13.72	14.99
Tax Ex	22.29	23.40
Vista	14.35	15.68
Voyag	14.19	15.51
Rainbw	2.93	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	6.58	NL
Safec Eqt	11.03	12.05
Safec Gth	13.70	14.97
StP Cap	10.04	10.68
StP Gth	10.85	11.54
Scudder Stevens:		
Com St	11.81	NL
Incom	13.30	NL
Intl Fd	16.99	NL
Man R	9.97	NL
MMB	9.71	NL
Specl	37.34	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	9.28	9.54
Equty	5.37	5.87
Invest	8.27	9.04
Ultra	12.42	14.67
Selected Funds:		
Am Shs	7.17	NL
Spl Shs	14.88	NL
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.87	4.23
Balan	7.67	8.38
Com S	12.56	13.73
Grwth	10.03	10.96
Sequoia	24.58	NL
Sentry	16.99	18.47
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	25.98	28.31
Incom	18.41	20.12
Invest	12.05	13.17
ShearDiv	1.00	NL
Sierra Gt	12.05	NL
Sherm D	26.10	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	11.88	12.98
Invest	11.03	12.05
Trust	9.15	10.00
Vent	9.56	10.45
SB Eqty	12.33	12.98
SB I&Gr	14.37	15.13
SoGen In	13.24	13.86
Sw Invs	8.73	9.44
Swin Gt	5.49	5.94
Saver In	13.08	14.21
State Bond Grp:		
Com St	4.80	5.25
Divers	5.20	5.68
Progrs	5.37	5.87
StFrm Gt	7.93	NL
StFrm Bl	11.63	NL
St Street	54.07	54.43
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.76	NL
Assoc	1.04	NL
Invest	1.29	NL
Ocean	7.40	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.25	NL
Csh Rs	1.00	NL
Cap Op	13.59	NL
Stock	14.32	NL
Strat Gth	20.11	NL
Survey	11.51	12.58
Tax Mgd	20.48	22.38
Tmpl Gt	6.49	7.09
Tmpl W	15.46	16.90
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	8.04	8.74
Trns Inv	9.33	10.14
Trav Eq	12.96	14.16
Tudr Hd	7.13	NL
TwnC Gt	7.14	NL
TwnC Sel	9.37	NL
USAA Gt	8.93	NL
USAA Inc	10.53	NL
Unf Accu	4.51	NL
Unit Mut	9.27	NL
Uni Cash	1.00	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.89	12.82
Nat Inv	7.52	8.11
U Cap	15.97	17.22
Un Inc	12.11	13.06
United Funds:		
Accm	7.15	7.81
Bond	6.74	7.37
Con Gr	10.24	11.19
Con Inc	9.77	10.68
Incom	9.80	10.71
Muni	9.40	9.79
Scien	7.25	7.92
Vang	7.37	8.05
Uld Svcs	3.14	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Fund	11.83	11.31
Incom	6.49	6.66
Lev Gt	17.25	17.69
Spl Sit	7.12	7.30
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	12.59	13.76
Invest	7.60	8.31
Comm	8.01	8.75
Specl	12.17	13.30
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	17.04	NL
Fl Idx	14.99	NL
Ivest	10.44	NL
Morg	9.20	NL
W Shrt	14.85	NL
W Itrm	13.92	NL
W Long	13.61	NL
Wellsl	12.09	NL
Welltn	9.76	NL
West IG	8.87	NL
Wh MM	9.97	NL
Wndsr	11.39	NL
Varied	unavail	
WallSt G	7.35	8.03
Wein Eq	20.44	NL
Wisc Inc	4.59	NL
Wood Struthers:		
deVeg	36.61	NL
Neuw	10.52	NL

Midland Bank Limited

U.S. $50,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1983

For the six months 21st August, 1979 to 21st February, 1980 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 11⅞ per cent. per annum.

Listed on The London Stock Exchange.

Principal Paying Agent: European-American Bank & Trust Company, 10 Hanover Square, New York, NY 10005, USA

Agent Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London

When in Washington, D.C. meet me at

Blackie's House of Beef

22nd & M Sts. N.W. OUR 33rd YEAR

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Last Price
Aus 5⅝s82Jn	94¼
Austia 6½s82	95½
Austia 5½s85	93½
Austl 8.45s80	97 11-16
Austia 9⅛s96	96⅛
Austia 8⅛s83	93½
Austia 9s96	95⅝
Austia 8⅛s84	94¼
Austia 9⅝s93	96½
Brazil 9s82	96¼
Coisse 9⅞s80	98⅝
Coisse 7.9s81	94⅝
Coisse 9.3s96	96½
Czec 6s60md	43⅝
Eurofm 9s82	96½
EurCS 8⅝s79	98 13-16
EurCS 8⅝s79r	98⅛
EurCS 8⅝s83	95
EurCS 8⅝s80	96¾
EurCS 8⅝s84	96⅛
EurCS 9s96	92½
EurCS 8⅝s96	93⅛
EurCS 9⅝s97	95⅝
EEC 7⅝s82	94⅝
Eurinv 9s82	97⅛
Eurin 9s97	
Eurin 7⅞s84	
Eurin 8⅝s92	
Eurin 9¼s93	
Eurin 9⅛s98	
Eurin 9⅝s86	
Eurin 10s99	
Finind 8⅝s92	
Finind 9s88	
Mexco 8½s97	
Mexco 10s80	
Mexco 10s90	
Mexco 9½s81	
Mexco 9s87	
NipTT 7⅝s82	
NipTT 8⅝s87	
Norwy 8⅝s80	
Nwy 8.85s80	
Norw 8¼s81M	
Norwy 8¼s81J	
Norwy 7⅝s82	
SocNC 9s92	
Swed 8½s87	
Swed 9s97	
Swed 9⅝s86	

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

DM Bonds (average prices)

Arbed 6¾-87	96.00	
Asiat Entwickl. Bk.7-85	99.25	
Australien 5¾-89	94.40	
Brasilien 7⅝-84	101.15	
Brasilien 6¾-85	96.50	
C C C E 7-89	100.00	
C N T 7¼-83	102.00	
C F P 8½-85	103.25	
C F P 6½-84	101.00	
C N P 6-87	96.50	
Euratom 5¾-87	91.25	
E I B 6¾-84	100.25	
E I B 6-89	94.00	
Eurofima 8-83	104.75	
Eurofima 6½-88	98.75	
Europarat 7-83	100.25	
Europarat 6¼-87	94.75	
E W G 7¼-83	102.25	
Finnland 7-87	100.75	
Forsmarks 5¾-90	92.00	
Gen Zentralbk Wien 6-87	93.75	
Hydro Ontario 6½-87	99.50	
I A D 7-87	98.50	
I A D 6¼-88	93.25	
I C I 7½-87	103.50	
I C I 6¾-87	101.75	
Kingd of Denmark 6-88	93.25	
Kingd of Denm 5¾-84	94.75	
Kobe 6½-87	99.85	
Kopenhagen 7½-86	100.75	
Montreal 7-87	100.25	
Neuseeland 7½-86	104.50	
Neuseeland 7-87	101.25	
Neuseeland 5¾-86	92.75	
Norg Kommunalbk 6-89	93.75	
Norpipe 6-89	96.25	
Norsea Gas 7-89	101.00	
Norsk Hydro 6¾-89	98.25	
Oesterreich 6¾-85	100.25	
Quebec Provinz 7½-87	101.80	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	98.25	
Quebec Hydro 6¼-87	95.85	
Sanko Steamship 8½-84	N.Q.	
Sanko Steamship 7-84	99.75	
Schweden 6-89	94.50	
Voest 6¾-89	98.65	
Weltbank 6¾-87	98.75	
Weltbank 8-82	103.40	
Weltbank 6½-85	97.15	
Weltbank 5¾-90	89.25	
Units of Account DM Basis		
Australia 8-86	146.00	—
C C A 8-86	146.00	—
Ceca 5¾-86	145.00	—
E.S.B. (Irl) 8¼-86	146.00	—
Escom 8¼-86	146.00	—
Manitoba 7-89	146.00	—
Manitoba 9-82	146.00	—
Nancy 8-86	146.00	—
Norges 7¾-86	146.00	—
Reed 6¾-86	147.00	—
Apel 9½-85	101.50	103.00
Cofiroute 9-89	101.00	102.50
Cop City 7-93	85.00	86.50
Cop City 8¾-86	101.00	102.50
Cop City 9¼-85	101.50	103.00
Cop City 10-79	99.50	101.00
C.C.A. 9¼-85	101.50	103.00
Cop Tel 9½-85	102.50	104.00
Enso 9¼-84	103.00	104.50
Funen Tel 9-84	102.50	104.00
G.I.S. 9¾-83	101.00	102.50
Helsinki 10-83	104.50	106.00
Iceland 8¼-88	99.50	101.00
Iceland 9¼-86	102.00	103.50
Iceland 10-94	107.00	—
Imatran 8½-87	100.00	101.50
Imatran 9¾-85	106.00	107.50
Ind M Bk 9½-83	102.00	103.50
Ireland 9¾-82	102.50	104.00
Ireland 9¾-84	102.50	103.50
K.L.I. 7¾-93	94.50	96.00
Manitoba 9¼-85	104.00	105.50
Oslo 8¾-92	101.50	103.00
Oslo 9¼-85	103.00	104.50
Oslo 10-81	101.50	103.00
Pechiney 8¾-89	100.00	101.50
S.D.R. 7-93	88.00	89.50
S.D.R. 9½-87	103.00	104.50
S.D.R. 9¼-85	103.50	105.00
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	99.50	101.00
Swed State 9¼-85	104.00	105.50
Canadian Dollars		
Canpac 9¼-83	96	
Ford 9¼-83	95½	
GMAC 9¼-83	94½	
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	97¼	
Manitoba 9¼-85	94¾	
Royal Canada 9½-88	96½	
Raynat 9½-80	97½	
Texasgulf 10-86	98	
Toronto Dominion 9-82	94⅞	
Union Carbide 9¼-86	95½	
European Currency Units		
S.Africa 8-86	98½	100
E.N.E.L. 7¼-86	98¼	99¾
Interfrigo 7½-86	99½	101
For trading in DM		
French Francs		
BASF 7½-87	82.00	83.00
CNA 9¾-87	98.00	99.00
CECA 10½-82	98.50	
Charbonnages 10¼-82	98.75	
Cim Lafarge 7½-87	80.25	
Cred Fonc 10¼-82	99.80	
EIB 7¼-88	79.00	
Paribas 10¼-82	98.50	
Peugeot 10-83	97.00	
Quebec Prov 7½-87	82.25	
Rhone-Poulenc 10½-80	98.75	
St. Gobain 10-80	98.00	
World Bank 7¼-87	80.25	
Guilders		
ABN 8¼-84	99.50	
Am-Ro Bk 7-83	96.50	
Australia 8-83	100.25	
E.I.B. 8-89	98.25	
Mees Hope 7¾-82	99.00	
Mexico 8¼-82	99.00	
Ned Gasunie 8¾-84	102.50	
NMB 8¼-84	100.75	
New Zealand 6¾-84	93.50	
Norway 8¼-84	100.00	
Norway 6½-83	93.50	
Austria 9¼-82	102.00	
OKB 6½-85	90.25	
Philips 7¾-81	99.00	
SNCF 9-81	100.50	
Thyssen 8½-82	102.00	
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 6¾-87	88.50	
EIB 7086	94.25	
Burmah 7-86	86.50	
Cons Eur 7-87	87.00	
Denmark 6¾-87	87.00	
Gr. Met.Hot. 6¾-87	83.50	
Finland 7-87	90.50	
ISE 6½-87	80.50	
Reed 6¾-87	83.50	
Slater 7¼-87	75.00	

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Friday, August 24

	High	Low	Last
Indust.	60.85	60.45	60.66
Transp.	52.42	52.01	52.01
Utils.	39.62	39.45	39.46
Finance	69.30	69.02	69.02
Composite	62.13	61.94	61.94
Standard & Poor's			
400 Indust.	120.83	120.41	120.44
20 Transp.	16.44	16.35	16.34
40 Utils.	52.85	52.57	52.72
40 Finance	13.90	13.85	13.81
500 Stocks	108.99	108.43	108.48
Dow Jones			
30 Indust.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Transp.	270.65	268.40	268.40
15 Utils.	109.61	109.24	109.41
65 Comb.	314.09	313.15	313.15

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

Eurobonds: Dealers Fear Heavy Selling

By Carl Gewirtz

US, Aug. 26 (IHT) — Euro-dealers turned scared last Some traders talked about on the "brink of a panic," said they were "very, very ...us and worried" about a tidal of selling hitting the market. ...ving these fears was the sharp ...se in short-term rates Friday, whopping 13/16 of a point Thursday to 12 5/16 percent r one-month Eurodollars and uarter-point to 12 percent for and six-month funds. One-...oney, reflecting the expecta-...at U.S. monetary policy will ...ased by they, rose a quarter-...o 11⅜ percent.

...increase was fueled by re-... Paul Volcker, chairman of ...deral Reserve, made about ...m chances of easing U.S. policy so long as inflation re-...l a problem. Another huge ...in the latest money-supply ...reported by the Fed late ...lay fanned fears of yet a fur-...htening of credit policy.

...e seemed to be confirmed ...riday when traders in New ...reported that the Fed had again its target on the rate ...deral funds — overnight ...o-bank money, the base from all other market interest are scaled up. Fed funds at 11¼ percent, up 3/16 on ...

...his is bad news for the bond ... Not only have interest ...ot peaked, as many had been ...g, but it may be some time ...they turn down once they do — in contrast to the former ...tion of a rapid decline.

...stors who buy the paper for ...ome it assures can put their securities in a safe place and disregard what is happening to the price of their bonds. They continue to be paid the interest marked on their coupons and will be repaid the face amount at maturity.

Dealers, however, have problems. They borrow funds to finance their holdings. And at today's rates, borrowing costs far exceed the interest income earned holding these securities. Worse yet, dealers who are short have to finance an open position at the same high rates but do not even have the offseting interest income to ease the burden.

"There is not a single major market maker currently making a net profit," says one knowledgeable trader. The key questions worrying the market are whether the burden of continuing to inventory bonds will outweigh the losses to be incurred by liquidating them and how much inventory is actually overhanging the market.

There was some evidence of distress selling last week. Dome Petroleum 10s of 1994 tumbled to 94 bid-94½ asked from 95-96 a week earlier while Kennecott 9½s of 1986 ended the week at 92¾-93¼, down from 94¼-94¾. Dealers, meanwhile, are sharply marking down the prices they quote in an effort to discourage sellers and thus reduce the risk of having to increase their own holdings. "There is a reluctance to deal in any size," says one dealer. Quotes increasingly are being made to clients and not to other traders.

The new-issue market for fixed-rate dollar debt remains shut. The only offerings expected are a series of convertibles by Japanese borrowers, which should be kicked off this week with a $30-million, 15-year issue for Asahi Optical. Final details remain to be settled, but a coupon of 6¾ percent is widely rumored.

Nippon Seiko with $30 million, Mitsubishi Trading for $50 million, Daiei for $30 million and Toshiba for $50 million have been tentatively scheduled through the end of September.

Depending on how well these are received, more Japanese convertibles are expected in the coming months.

In the floating rate market, Williams & Glyn's has accelerated by two days the closing date of its $75 million loan — eager no doubt to set an initial coupon as soon as possible before rates climb further. Meanwhile, Siam Commercial Bank has launched a $20 million floater, offering a quarter-point over the six-month interbank rate and guaranteeing a minimum coupon of 7½ percent.

The Canadian dollar sector is still suffering from the mispricing of the recent issue for Credit Foncier (carrying a coupon of 10⅛ percent and now quoted at 96, down from an issue price of par). Never-

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Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Aug. 26 (IHT) — Despite Nigeria's reputation for being a difficult country to do business with and the bad taste it has left with some after its nationalization of British Petroleum's assets, the country has had no trouble marketing a number of relatively small new bank loans. So far this year, the country is estimated to have borrowed close to $1 billion.

Currently, Amex Bank is leading a syndicate raising up to $125 million, Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers is putting together a $100-million loan, Canadian American has organized a $73-million loan and First International Bancshares has done a $50-million loan.

These are all project financings to build roads, dams and the like and all run for seven to eight years at identical terms of 1 percentage point over the London interbank rate (Libor) plus a half-percent front-end fee.

The secret to Nigeria's success — the loans are all oversubscribed — is the "topping up" of the lending margin by the foreign contractors who are to build the projects. While bankers insist that there is nothing illegal about such practices, they are adamant in not wanting to talk about it.

They say the practice is widespread, used in many countries, but they refuse to specify which ones. They note the practice occurs on project loans, or wherever there is the additional party beyond the basic lender-borrower.

In doing business in Nigeria, foreign contractors, who have had to submit a financing plan with the project bid, pay up to 2 percent in additional front-end fees to the banks to get them to financially back the project. The banks readily acknowledge that this fee is added to the contractor's bid price and that in reality Nigeria is really footing the bill.

"The Nigerians know it," says one banker, "and they turn a blind eye."

More often than not, the supplier's payment is called an "advisory fee" to be paid to the banks which have helped put together the financing

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Commodities: A Busy Week for Metals

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ) — Gold futures set records for the third consecutive day Friday but closed lower after traders took profits, while signs that the U.S. Federal Reserve has tightened credit-depressed interest rate futures.

Gold futures on New York's Commodity Exchange closed $3.80 to $4.20 an ounce lower. Silver futures reached highs and, partly because trading closes 15 minutes earlier than that of gold, evaded heavy late profit-taking to end with 16.1- to 20-cent-an-ounce gains. Copper futures, which close earlier than silver, chalked up gains of 1.55 to 1.7 cents a pound, apparently in sympathy with other metals.

There were signs that the Federal Reserve again has raised interest rates after a report late Thursday of an unexpectedly large and inflationary $1.8-billion increase in the nation's basic money supply. There was little specific news to account for early price gains in metals, analysts said.

Short-Covering

Heavy covering of short positions by bullion dealers who were unable to buy gold earlier last week at a government gold auction, in which a single European bank unexpectedly bought 96 percent of the offerings, was a major factor, said Paul Sarnoff, director of research for New York commodities at Conticommodity Services Inc. He called the auction "a kind of fluke."

"There is still tension over the situation in the Mideast. And although we have indications that the economy is slowing down, the economic news is mixed," said John Hing, director of commodity research at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, citing the money-supply report as an example. Concern over rising oil prices is another factor in higher metals prices, he added.

Platinum futures closed mixed after rising earlier in Friday trading. Nearby contracts maintained slight gains after the world's two major producers raised their prices.

On Chicago markets, interest rate futures plunged in active trading after the Federal Reserve's activities in the nation's money markets indicated quite clearly that it would raise its target interest rate on federal funds to 11¼ percent from 11 percent, an analyst said.

Short-term treasury bill futures, usually most subject to speculative swings in price, closed 10 to 32 points lower. Treasury bond futures, aided somewhat by late short-covering, closed 13 to 17 points lower.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, a burst of short-covering late in Friday's trading pushed live cattle futures higher by as much as the 1.5-cent-a-pound daily limit, despite steady-to-lower cash prices for various cuts of fresh beef. Bullish signals on traders' price charts also led to new buying, said Thomas Mann, livestock and meat analyst for Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.

Live hog futures closed mostly higher in sympathy with buying in cattle. Pork belly (bacon) futures were mostly higher by as much as 1.2 cents a pound, on an unexpected increase in cash prices. "A lot of people had thought that prices for pork products had topped out, but for some reason they were trading higher," Mr. Mann said.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, new talk circulated that predicted cold weather and possible frost may affect developing grain and oilseed crops in Canada and on the northern edge of U.S. grain-growing regions. Amid covering of short positions and pre-weekend booksquaring, wheat futures gained 1¾ to 7 cents a bushel, corn rose 2¼ to 3½ cents and soybeans gained 3 to 8 cents.

Sugar Futures Rise

Brisk recent demand for U.S. soybean oil and anticipated export business in U.S. wheat were background factors, analysts said.

In other markets, sugar futures rose .1 to .15 cent a pound in buying that analysts described as technical, aided by trade buying in some months. Coffee futures fell 3.45 to 4 cents. Commission-house buying helped lift cotton futures .05 to .49 cent a pound, while cocoa futures fell .65 to 1.25 cents a pound.

Brazil raised its export tax on coffee late Friday from $13 to $137 per 132-pound bag, the government coffee agency announced. The new tax is effective tomorrow, and will affect coffee exports for the month of October. The government coffee agency usually raises the coffee export tax when the government devalues the cruzeiro. Friday, the government devalued the cruzeiro 3.618 percent, to 27.63 for one U.S. dollar.

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Gloomy economic news eased the stock market into a downturn last week. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen about 55 points in the previous four weeks, fell 3.16 to 880.20. A further slide was halted by continued heavy institutional purchasing, which analysts said was an encouraging sign.

Among the bearish reports was the government's announcement that new orders for factory goods declined 5.2 percent last month to their lowest level in 11 months, providing new evidence that the U.S. economy was in a recession.

Another depressant was the Federal Reserve Board's report late Thursday that the nation's money supply jumped by $1.8 billion in the latest reporting week. The huge rise portends still-higher interest rates, according to analysis. Generally, when interest rates increase the market weakens.

The best performer on the New York Stock Exchange last week again was Superior Oil, which soared 28 points to 501. In the preceding week, the issue climbed 37½ points after the company split the stock 5-for-1, raised the dividend and reported sharply higher second-quarter profits.

The market's upswing this summer has been fueled by heavy buying from cash-laden institutions. The big question in the minds of many investors is: Will the trend continue?

Ronald Koenig, managing director of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc., believes it will. Mr. Koenig reasons that in the final analysis "stocks are cheap." He pointed out that price-earnings ratios in general are at historic lows, with the Dow selling below book value, and that the price-dividend ratio is very favorable.

"It has become simply a matter of supply and demand," he said. "This

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Over-Counter Market

...YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter ...ing the high, low, and last bid prices ...ek with the net change from the previ-...'s last bid prices. All quotations sup-...the National Association of Securities ...ac., are not actual transactions but are ...ative interdealer prices at which these ...could have been sold. Prices do not in-...ll markup, markdown or commission. ...pplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	216	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
	140	9	7⅜	8	— ⅜
.34e	67	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	507	4 5-16	4	4	—5-16
	391	6½	6	6½	+ ½
	358	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	582	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
.24	x47	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
.60	100	11⅜	10⅝	11	— ⅜
.10e	940	10¼	8½	9⅝	+1⅛
.50	196	12½	10½	12¼	+2
	609	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	
	667	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
	1049	38½	37½	38¼	+ ¼
	1099	4	3⅜	3¾	+1
	503	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
	438	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
	118	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
.40	x93	27⅝	27½	27½	
	78	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
.10e	757	6⅛	5¼	6 1-16	+5-16
	1806	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
	1380	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
.32	81	24½	23⅜	24¼	+ ½
.40	19	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
	40	22¼	22¼	22¼	
	262	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
1.40	847	32	30⅝	31¾	+1¼
.20	459	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
.25e	131	33	32¼	32¾	— ½
	1275	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
.30	102	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1.28	108	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜	+ ⅝
	219	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
b	425	16⅛	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
	377	17⅝	17	17	— ⅜
	654	15-16	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
.7e	176	16	11¼	14½	+3⅛
	4648	1⅝	1⅝	1 11-16	—3-16
.3e	71	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
	7140	1 1-16	⅞	1 1-16	+ ⅛
	782	27½	26	27½	+1
	742	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
	1081	¾	¾	¾	
.30	40	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
b	80	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
.40	358	9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
.36	693	15⅛	14	15⅛	+ ¼
.7r	0	25½	25½	25½	
1	36	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
.90	201	13⅝	12⅝	13½	+ ⅜
.4	793	29½	29½	29½	
1.24	237	19	18½	19	+ ½
	186	6	5⅝	6	+1-16
	x1705	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
10b	328	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
	778	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
	104	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	1509	28	26	27¼	+ ½
	123	17	16⅛	17	
	1553	59¼	57½	59¼	+1
	137	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
	4505	25⅝	22¼	25⅝	+3
	681	22¼	20	21¼	+ ½
2	2611	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
	963	11½	9⅞	11½	+1½
	2863	3½	1 13-16	2 15-16	+1⅛
	127	3½	3½	3½	
	1026	23⅝	22⅛	23⅝	+1¼
	984	18⅛	16½	17⅝	+ ½
.20	73	32¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
.5	1	20	20	20	
	530	2⅜	2	2⅛	
.80	191	22	20½	21⅝	+1¼
	431	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	486	3⅝	3 11-16	3⅝	+ ¼
.6b	346	17⅛	16¼	16¼	— ¼
	221	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
	529	23½	22¼	22½	— ¼
	202	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
	1336	11½	10¼	11⅛	+1⅛
	823	11⅛	10	10⅛	—1½
	1133	7½	7⅛	7 15-32	+13-32
.23e	x495	40½	37⅛	40⅛	+1½
.18	2764	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
	x162	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
	869	⅞	27-32	27-32	—1-32
	193	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
	444	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
.10	207	10	9⅜	9⅞	+1
	818	7⅛	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅞
.40a	158	12¼	10	11⅛	+1⅛
	1202	23⅛	22	22⅝	— ⅛
	365	5⅜	5	5	— ¼
	2063	11⅝	10⅜	11⅝	+ ⅜
	697	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
	x624	20⅜	17	17	
	171	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
	200	21	18½	19	—2
	54	23½	23½	23½	
	178	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
	347	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
	697	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
4	340	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅜
8	70	9⅜	9	9	— ¼
0	193	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
	54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	99	18⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
	395	15⅛	14½	15	+ ½
	344	26½	25⅜	26¼	+ ⅜
	38	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
	130	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
	42	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
	249	31⅛	29⅝	31⅛	+1⅝
	138	23⅝	23	23½	+ ½
	222	34	33⅝	34	+ ½
	689	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
	476	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
	219	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ¼
.60a	81	51	50½	51	+ ½
0	85	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
0b	148	22½	22⅝	22½	
.4	72	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
	210	18	15½	18	+ ½
.40a	79	40	38⅝	39	—1
.32	71	14⅝	14½	14½	
.4	33	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
	142	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
	x35	24	23½	24	+ ½
.15e	754	20	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
	208	23⅜	22	23	+1
.5	17	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
.12b	x17	38½	30½	30½	— ¼
	110	17	16½	16½	+ ¼
1	82	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ⅛
	64	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
	486	24¼	23¼	24	+ ⅜
	x1563	7½	6½	7⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bosco	147	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
BasicES	683	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
BsRNY	607	2 7-16	2¼	2¼	— ¼
BasicRs g	5814	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
BassFin	25	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
BasstFr .80a	161	19½	19½	19½	
BayBks 2.50	221	34⅜	33½	34⅛	+ ⅜
BaylyCp .20	19	14¼	14	14¼	
BaysWRt .05e	34	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
BearCrk .24	11	9	9	9	
BeardOil .08	1269	27½	25	25⅛	—2⅛
BeefBisn	258	6⅝	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
BeelvInt	489	5⅜	5	5½	+ ⅛
Bekins .12	1515	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ½
Belknap 1	11	13⅛	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
BenfNat	20	14½	14½	14½	
BenfrL	479	12	11½	11½	— ¼
Berkley .28b	158	13⅛	12¾	13	— ⅜
BetzLab 1.24	344	36	35	35½	— ½
BevHat .44	1237	20¼	19½	20	— ¼
BibbCo .40e	72	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Biltings	58	16	15	15½	
Bio-Gas	6414	1⅝	1 1-16	1 13-16	+9-16
BioMed	204	4½	3¾	4½	+ ¾
BiomdRf	771	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅜
BirdSon 1.60	166	23	22	23	+1
Bitco 1.60	165	27	25¼	27	+1½
BlkHillP 1.80	183	25⅜	25	25⅛	—1
BlockDr .90	161	15½	14¾	15¼	+ ½
BlueChip .24	15	24¼	24¼	24¼	
BlufdSp 1.20	57	21½	21	21	— ½
BlueOG g	170	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
Blyvoor 1.02e					
BoatBs 2	48	26⅜	25¾	25¾	— ½
BobEvn .44	x262	22¼	21⅜	22¼	— ½
Bohemia .66	320	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	+ ¼
BokmRs h	48	20	18	20	+2
BolarPh .14l	22	21	20	21	+1
Bonaln	48	2½	2	2	— ⅛
Bonanza	906	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
BoothInc .02e	143	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
BootheF .50e	23	18	18	18	
BostonB 1.28	26	19	18	19	+ ½
BrasCo	426	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Bralorn g.10e	425	16¼	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
BrdssCff .40	x244	16	14½	15⅝	+1⅛
Branco 1.20	163	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
BroadFn .44	357	15	13⅝	15	+1¼
BrockEx	281	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
BrokHill .28r	58	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
BrooksF .32	372	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	+ ½
BrookS 1.40b	x62	37½	37	37½	+ ½
BriwdHS .34	1028	15½	13⅝	15¼	+1⅛
BrwTam	789	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅜
Brunos .48	110	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ½
Buckbee .22e	404	7⅜	7	7½	— ⅛
BckeySL .60b	216	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅜
Buckeye .15r	288	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	
Buffets 1.98a	916	17⅝	15⅝	17⅝	+2⅛
BldInv	450	2 5-16	2⅛	2 3-16	+1-16
Bunnaln	300	3½	3½	3½	
Burmh	705	3 5-32	3 3-32	3 3-32	—3-32
BurnupS .16	2256	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ¼
BurtFl	1093	2⅛	2	2⅛	
BMA 1.20	134	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
ButlerMf 1.10	336	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
CBTCp 2	59	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ½
CFSCnt .34	x278	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
CPTCp	434	24	22⅜	24	+1¼
CoerNJ	324	22⅜	20¼	22	— ½
CoeNJ wt	130	17⅝	16	17	— ⅛
CoeNJ un	27	63	56	60	—2
Cofeters .40	252	25¼	23⅛	24⅜	+1⅛
CalFtBk 1.08	48	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
CalMicr	207	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅜
CalWtSv 3	35	34½	34	34	— ½
CallonPet	480	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
CambMe	235	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Camrair .40	140	52½	51½	52½	+ ½
Canon	10	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
CapEngy	1149	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅛
CapEn wt	482	2⅛	1⅝	2	+ ⅜
CapInAir	186	4½	4	4½	— ½
Carbotn .52	8	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ½
Carolin g	452	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cascade 1	x30	34⅛	34	34	— ⅜
CovaghC	1647	7⅝	6⅝	7½	+ ⅞
CedarPt 1.16b	x43	26⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
CelinaFn .36	474	12⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+1
Cencor	27	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
CenBcp 1.75b	49	24½	24½	24½	
CnBshSo .80	119	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ½
CenBkSy .40b	57	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
CnFidBk 1b	157	14¼	14¼	14¼	
CnJerBk .70a	84	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
CenMtgRt .10e	53	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
CentNtBn .34	472	4	3 13-16	3 13-16	—3-16
CnPenNt 1.08	118	13	12¾	13	
CnVtPS 1.64	462	18	15⅜	15⅝	—2½
Centran 2.16	196	28½	28¼	28⅜	
CentyBk .44b	559	8¾	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
CentyOG	327	4½	4⅛	4½	
Centy21	755	25⅛	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
ChamMt .84	99	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
ChmpPrt .20	316	7½	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
ChmpPd .50	46	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
ChsrRs	370	6⅜	4½	6¼	+2⅛
CharRiv .34	67	30	29	29	— ¼
ChrmSh .14	1280	9⅛	8	9⅛	+1⅛
ChatDeV	10	7½	6½	7	
ChartHo .90b	1307	18¼	16⅝	18¼	+ ¼
ChatsMt .80a	x89	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Chattm .40	37	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
ChkFtSy	131	16	15	15	— ½
CheezDv	143	8	7½	7⅝	
ChmLwn .35e	161	41	40	40	—1
ChmNucl .05r	726	20	18¼	20	+1
Chemed 1.80	127	34¼	33½	33½	— ⅜
ChmLea 1.20	97	35½	33½	34	—2
Chmser .24	32	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
CherryEl .12	127	12	12	12	
ChINwTr	117	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
ChildWld	159	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Chomer	152	24	21½	24	+2
Chubb 2.20	1012	42¼	40¼	41½	+1¼
ChrDwf 1.60	14	29⅝	29½	29½	
Chyron	317	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
Cindys	84	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
CinnFin 1.28b	91	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
Circinc 1.30e	x109	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
CitzSoCp 1.08	52	19¼	19	19	— ¼
CitzSoGa	2541	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
CitzFSL .72	27	30	29	30	+1
CitzFid 1.40	65	26½	25⅝	26½	+1
CitzUtA s	88	40	39½	40	+ ½
CitzUtB 2.56	58	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
CtyNtCp .80	48	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ¼
ClarkJL 1.30	36	28	27½	28	+ ½
Clevtrt 2.40	458	36¼	35⅜	36¼	+ ½
ClevtRt .15e	909	8⅝	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
ClowCp .40	145	9½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
CstldFlo	133	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
CobeLab	134	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
CocaCol .60	97	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
CocaMla .60	121	17½	17	17¼	+ ½
Coherent	414	22	21½	21½	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
CollegeU .19e		33	33	33	
ColnBcp 1.80	70	18¾	18½	18¾	
ColLfAc .48	298	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
ColrTile	591	30⅝	29⅛	29⅜	—1¼
ColNBsh 1	62	21	21	21	
ColuNat .12	30	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
Combins 1.20	2272	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
ComcstA .12	42	19¼	18⅝	19¼	
Comdisc .24	472	15	14⅝	14⅝	
ComBsh 1.44	45	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
ComClt .88	124	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
ComSwt	315	4½	4½	4½	
ComSwt pf.75	14	11¼	11	11	— ¼
CmlShr .50	69	20½	20½	20½	
CwBkPa 2.16	27	34	34	34	
CwlNRs 1.76	18	25	24⅜	24⅜	
CmwTel 2.60	11	41½	41	41	— ½
Comnind .48	87	20½	18¼	20¼	+2
CmpcrVS	457	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
CpcrVS wt	201	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
CpcrVS un	19	14	13½	13½	— ½
CoBoliv g.48e	27	2 13-16	2⅝	2 13-16	+1-16
Compars	2061	¼	¼	¼	
CompCr .16	422	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
Compus	287	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
CmptAut .20	557	13	11½	12¾	+1¼
Compsv	49	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
CmpCm	1190	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
CmpCon	116	14¾	13¾	14½	+ ¾
CmpMicr .08	30	11¼	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
CmptNet	457	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
CmptPd s	109	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
Comshre	160	16½	16½	16½	
Comtech	502	11½	10¾	10¾	
Conair	1098	8	6	7⅞	+1½
Concept .86b	117	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
ConnEnr 2.40	47	27½	27	27	— ½
ConNBk 1.20	9	18	18	18	
CnsCapR 2.86	159	30	29	30	+1
ConFibr	353	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
ConPap 3.60	93	60	59⅝	60	+ ¾
ConTom .15l	11	25	24	25	+1
ConsDst g.61e	128	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ ¾
Context	332	6	5½	5½	— ¼
CntAL 1.32	447	36	35½	35⅛	— ⅛
CtlBNor 1.84b	106	29⅝	28	29¼	+1¼
CntCurv	716	24½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
CtrlLasr	88	16¾	15½	16¼	— ½
Conwed 1	48	24	22¼	24	+1⅜
Coors B.25	1954	16¾	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
Cordis	879	28⅝	27⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Courier .48	67	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ¼
CousnPr	101	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
CovngtBT	2983	7	6¼	7	+ ⅜
CrodTer .66	39	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
CromExp	7549	13-32	⅜	⅜	
Crowld .50	64	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅜
CroyRes	409	35½	34	34	—1½
CredoPt	5035	15-32	7-16	7-16	—1-32
Cronus	137	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
CrosTre .80	x784	25⅝	24⅛	25⅝	+1½
Crowley	258	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
CrmF pf2.40	x0	168	160	166	+5
CrumpE .28	227	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅞
CullenFr 1	122	27	26⅝	26⅝	
Cullinan	149	24¼	23	23½	— ¾
Cullum 1	792	24	22⅝	23½	+ ¾
Cyclitron	138	15⅝	15	15½	+ ¼
DSICp	56	6⅝	6	6	
DonkrLb	142	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅜
DanlyM 1.60	78	21⅝	21	21¼	— ¼
DartDg .13	150	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
DataCrd .20	x181	19	18½	18½	
DtaDes .32	367	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ¾
DtaDim	90	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
DataRes .32	802	49½	48½	48½	— ½
Datarm s	39	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Datascp	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Datum	214	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
Dauphin 2.20	20	31½	31½	31½	
DavidDsh	1873	1⅝	⅞	1⅝	+ ½
DavdMn g	262	2 11-16	2 9-16	2⅝	—1-16
DaytMal 1a	51	23½	23½	23½	
DBeer .62e	4015	7½	7 11-32	7½	+1-32
DeanFd .80	58	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
DecisDat	7776	4½	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
DecisSys	116	6	5⅛	6	+ ½
DeklbAg .72	868	29	28¼	28¼	
Del-Val 1.44	73	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Deltak	56	7¼	7	7¼	
DeLuxC 1.32	773	34	33½	33½	
Denelcor	900	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
DentsM g1.20	228	27	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
DenvRE .80	54	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Depndind .05e	340	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
DetrexC 1.40	76	33	30½	31	+ ½
DetBkC 1.60	61	28¼	28¼	28¼	
DiagDat	922	23½	18½	23	+4½
DiaCrys 1.20	81	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ½
DirchEx	6326	½	15-32	½	+ ⅛
DinnrBel .64	53	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
DiscNY 2.90e	21	44	44	44	
DiscOil	868	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
DixnCru 1.28	28	34½	34	34	— ½
Docutel	613	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
DolRes	9884	1 3-32	29-32	1 1-32	+ ⅛
DollrGn .28b	118	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
DomBsh .96b	352	19¼	18	18½	+ ½
Donldsn .60	x254	24¼	23¼	23⅜	+ ½
DoylDB 1.04	227	28⅝	20	20½	+ ½
DrexlrT	708	11	9¼	11	+1⅜
DrumFn .30	930	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DualLite .32	215	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
DuckAlc .40	128	14	12½	13½	+1
Ducomn .50	122	16¼	16	16	— ¼
DunesHt	589	24	21½	24	+2½
DunkinD .30	488	13	12⅛	12½	— ½
DurhLfe 1.60	x86	48⅛	47½	47½	— ⅜
Duriron .60	257	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
DurrFill .26	380	12½	11½	12½	+1
DycoPet	1102	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅜
Dyndscn s	422	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ¼
Dynatch	694	25½	24½	25¼	+ ¼
EHInt	370	4	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
ERCCp 1.20	1389	56¼	54½	55¼	— ½
EarlyCal	313	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
EarthSci	42	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
EsDrief 1.26e	2084	14¼	12⅝	14¼	+1⅝
Eastmet .90	146	15½	15½	15½	
Eastovr	50	12½	12½	12½	
EconLab .92	785	22½	22½	22¼	— ¼
Edwdind	216	18½	13⅝	17½	+3¼
ElPasEl 1.10	x834	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
EleCath	144	9⅜	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
ElecNits .28	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
EleNucl	869	10½	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
ElecsnGn	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Emhrt wt	36	19¼	18	19	
Emons .16	192	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
Emons pf1.19	41	16½	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
EmpCrwn	61	3	2⅝	3	
EmpNBk	18	18½	18½	18½	
EmpBnf 1e	703	20½	19¼	20	+ ⅜
EmplCas 1.20b	9	32½	32½	32½	
EnrDev	431	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
EnrMin	1097	7⅝	6½	7⅛	+ ½
EnRsv	8547	7	6 11-16	7	+3-16
EnrSrcs	288	3⅝	2⅜	3½	+ ⅛
EnrVent	229	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
Envrdn h	387	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Epsco	618	11	8½	10¼	+1⅜
EqtBcp .68b	29	18⅜	18½	18½	— ¼
Eqtiwo 1.20	49	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
EqutSL 1	367	30	29	29¼	— ⅜
EqtOil .70	468	45	43	44¼	— ⅛
ErbLmb	151	10¼	10	10¼	
EthanAl .80	3313	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
EvSuth	39	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	+1½
EverstJ .40	27	22½	21½	22½	+1
ExcalEn	387	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
ExchBcp .60	33	10¼	10½	10¼	
ExecHs h	124	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
ExFuel un	834	¾	19-32	⅝	— ⅛
FairLne .24	151	9½	9⅜	9½	
FairfLd .16	981	13¼	9½	13⅛	+3⅝
FalcMn g1e	130	58	54⅝	56½	+1⅜
Falstaff	441	2½	2¼	2 5-16	—3-16
Farinon .08	678	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
FarmFd s	1163	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
FarmBr .68	79	17	17	17	
FarmGp .84	1657	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
FdScrw .72a	32	16½	16	16½	
FedIPP .94e	x36	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Fidicor	712	13¼	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
FidUnLf 1.40	444	69	69	69	
FifeCp .16	x270	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ¼
FifthTh 2.30	14	39½	39½	39½	
FnSecGp .52	53	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Finnign	122	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
FstMerc 1.60	85	23	22¾	22¾	
FtAlaBk 1.32b	154	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ¾
FtAmBk 1.28	34	16¼	16¼	16¼	
FtAFin .50	196	28¼	26	26⅝	+ ¾
FtATenn .64	198	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
FtArkBk .50b	76	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
FtArtist	531	6	5	5⅞	+ ⅞
FtBnOh 1.64	45	28¼	28¼	28¼	
FtBnAla .84	20	16¼	16	16	
FtBshFla .28e	x30	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
FtBkSys 2.04	x515	44½	44	44	— ¼
FtBkrFl .92	98	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
FtBkSC 1.12	23	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
FtBostn .50e	459	19¾	19	19½	+ ½
FtCapH 1.85	8	33	33	33	
FtCarInv	295	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
FtColny .64	21	22¼	22¼	22¼	
FtConn 1.52	16	23	22½	22½	— ½
FtCntRE 1.13e	119	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
FtDenvr	206	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
FtEmpS .20	288	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
FtExec s	1970	10⅝	8⅝	10⅛	+1½
FtExe pf.50	485	22¾	19⅝	22⅝	+2⅝
FtFrwst .25	83	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
FtFlaBks .36	472	5½	5⅜	5½	
FtHawai 2.12	28	30	30	30	
FtJerNt 1.20a	89	15½	14⅜	15¼	— ¼
FtKyNt 1.64	66	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	+ ½
FtLncFn	430	16¼	14¼	14⅝	—1⅜
FtMarin .26	370	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ¼
FtMdBn 1.40	125	25¼	25	25	— ¼
FtMemph	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
FstMtg	504	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—1-16
FtNBcp 1.08	13	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
FtNtNJ 1.60b	11	21	20½	21	+ ½
FtNtCht 1.64	42	28⅛	28¼	28¼	
FtNtCin 2	66	28	28	28	
FtNHGa .88	845	14	13⅝	13⅝	
FtNtSup .02e	24	7	6⅝	7	
FtNMBk .72	31	16¼	16¼	16¼	
FtNwstR	135	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
FtOklBn .30	233	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FtRBKGo .48	25	8½	8⅝	8½	
FtSLAsc .60	29	18½	18½	18½	
FtSecCp .86	328	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
FtTanNt .72	352	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
FtUnBcp 2.20	66	30	29½	29¾	+ ¼
FtUnCp .92b	441	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
FtUtdBc 1.24	44	27¼	26⅜	27	— ½
FtWnFin	1716	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
FtWisMt	505	8⅜	7	8⅝	+1⅝
Frstbncp 1.40b	60	26½	26½	26½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FveStrEn	5258	19-32	½	19-32	+3-32
FlagBks .60	1083	13½	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
Flameln	350	12	11½	11½	
Flexsti .68	x100	11	10¼	11	+ ½
Flicker .60b	113	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
FloatPnt	158	12½	11½	11½	—1
Florafx	268	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
FloCypr .20e	170	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
FloGlt 1.28e	306	15½	15½	15½	
FloNFla .60	147	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Flurocb .16	165	17½	16¼	17	— ¼
FdTown .13	123	25½	24¼	24¼	—1
FthllGp .32b	239	13½	12	13½	+1¼
ForeAm .40	492	17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ForestO .80a	x681	22¼	21½	21½	— ½
FrankEl .48	x189	17¼	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
FrosrMt 1.12e	58	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
FredHer .24	206	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
FreeSG 3.63e	1316	30⅝	26⅝	30⅝	+4
FremtEn	1065	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+5-16
Fremont .50	1686	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
FreqSrc	495	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅜
FrntSvg	233	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ¼
FroznFd .36	62	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
FullPh .29e	48	29½	28⅜	29½	+ ⅛
FullrHB .36	415	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
FultnNt .60	38	14	14	14	
Funtime	90	7½	7½	7½	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FurrCaf .50b	514	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
GEICO .40	5965	13⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
GEICO pf1.74	863	26¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
GalaxyO	1361	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Glxy wt	350	2	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
GalvHou .40	1693	33½	32¾	33½	+ ⅜
Gamex	899	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅞
GarStBk 1.25b		40	40	40	
GalwySel	347	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
GnAutm	534	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
GAutPts .96	51	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
GnBind .16	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	

(Continued on Page 8)

NEW ISSUE These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. AUGUST, 1979

U.S. $300,000,000

of which U.S. $100,000,000 is being issued as the Initial Tranche

Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation Limited

(Incorporated with limited liability in the British Virgin Islands)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1983

Unconditionally guaranteed by

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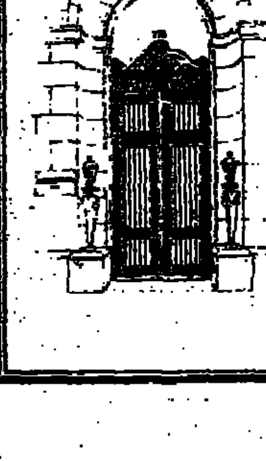
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wood Gundy Limited

HARRY WINSTON



RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

August 6 to August 31 from 7 p.m.

CASINO PALM BEACH CANNES

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GnData	152	17½	17	17½+ ½	
GnDevcs	1050	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛+ ⅛	
GnEngy .18	360	14	13½	13⅝+ ⅜	
GnHelth .60	167	17⅜	16¾	16¾—1	
GnHydro	1817	1 2-32	1 1-32	1 1-16	
GnRelns 2	389	93½	92	92 —1½	
GnSemic .16	174	10⅝	10¼	10⅜— ⅜	
GnShale 1a	43	18	17	17 —1	
GenRad .12	538	30⅜	29½	30½+1½	
Geores	278	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+ ⅛	
GeoWash	140	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
GilbrtA 1.60	170	20	19½	19⅝— ⅛	
Gilford .24	233	17	14⅜	14¾+1½	
Girard 1.88	372	26	25	26	
GlubeLf .40b	310	23¾	22⅝	22⅝—1	
Gaffrey 1b	25	17⅞	17¾	17⅞+ ⅛	
GakiFld 1.51e	195	37⅞	33½	37⅜+4½	
GoldMedS	114	8	7⅞	8 +1	
GldSlfFd .30	36	13	13	13	
GouldsP 92	119	21¼	21	21 — ⅛	
GovEFn .70	55	12	13	13 + ⅛	
GvtELf .44	13	14½	14½	14½	
GavISL .48	43	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛	
Graco .80	53	19½	19½	19½	
Granire .24	1741	11½	11	11 — ⅛	
GraScan	999	24½	22½	22½— ½	
GravCS .30a	x3	28	27½	28 +1	
GrtNatl	153	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞— ⅛	
GtBayCs	424	20½	19	20½+1⅛	
GtSoftn	135	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
GtJerBn 1b	78	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
GreenM 1.24	115	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
GrnwdRs	332	1¼	1⅛	1⅛— ⅛	
GrevAdv 1.40a	4	37	37	37	
GuarBk s	58	9	8¾	8¾— ⅛	
GuarFin .60	70	20½	20¼	20½— ⅛	
GuarNat .50	297	15¼	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛	
GuardCh	21	4	3¾	3¾— ⅛	
GlfEnav .20	368	29½	27½	27½—2½	
HachCh .20	28	13¾	13½	13¾+ ⅛	
HahnEW .40	470	39	37	39 +2	
Hadson	192	11	13⅜	14 + ⅜	
HamlES s	246	23⅞	23½	23½	
HamlPf s	391	32¼	31¼	32 + ⅛	
HamlP pf1.95	38	18	18	18	
HamlDg s	30	4½	4½	4½	
Hamlinv	75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Hanvins .52	416	33¾	32⅛	32⅝— ⅜	
HrpRow .72	143	11⅜	11	11⅜+ ⅜	
HarpGe .30	235	25	24½	24½	
HartNt 1.40	49	17⅞	17½	17½— ⅛	
HrtfSfm 2	55	34	33¾	34 +2¼	
Harwyn	29	5½	5⅛	5¼— ⅛	
HawaBn .88	490	15½	16½	16½+ ⅜	
HawkBn .72	148	13½	12⅜	13½+ ⅜	
HawthF .80	33	20¾	19½	19½—1¼	
HazltLb .10e	388	13⅞	13⅜	13¾— ⅛	
Hechngr .12b	27	13⅜	13	13 — ⅜	
HelstCH .12	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅜	
HellaTec	105	7¼	7⅛	7¼— ⅛	
Hemstc	139	2¾	2½	2½— ⅛	
HenaPfun	1099	1¾	1 9-16	1¾+3-16	
HenrdF .80	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	
HeritBn 1.20	115	14⅞	14¾	14¾— ⅛	
HerlCm	27	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Hexcel .48	370	25¾	25¼	25½+ ⅛	
HiberSF 1.10	10	24½	24½	24½	
HiberCp 1	258	21¼	21¼	21¼	
HickFar .44	169	13¾	13¾	13¾— ⅜	
HickFrn .12e	106	8¾	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛	
Higbee .37i	47	9	8½	9 + ½	
Hillhvn .52	15	22½	21¾	22¼+ ⅛	
HinesLm 1	28	24½	24½	24½	
Hitachi .99e	315	48⅞	48⅜	48¼— ⅜	
HoeCo .08e	29	4⅜	4½	4⅜+ ⅛	
HllwdPk 1.20	37	21½	21½	21½	
HmeBen .92	119	24	23	24 +1	
HmstdF	22	11	11	11	
Honlnd .48	67	16⅞	16½	16⅝+ ⅛	
HookDrg 1.20	191	16½	16	16½+ ½	
Hoover .92	8903	14¾	13⅞	14⅜—1¼	
HorizBn 1.20a	42	15	14⅜	14⅜	
HospTr 2.12	36	24¼	24	24	
HughSup .24	79	16⅜	16½	16½— ⅛	
HuntMf .50	77	19½	19	19 — ⅛	
HntgBs 1.76b	15	34½	34½	34½	
HydHnl	4	17½	17½	17½	
Hyster 1.56a	566	43½	40⅝	43½+2⅛	
IMSInt .20	805	27¾	27¼	27½+ ⅛	
IdahoFn .88	80	24½	23¾	24½+1	
IdleWld .80	158	20½	17½	20½— 2	
Impell .36	444	24½	21½	21¾—1½	
IndSqS 1.68a	70	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
IndepBsh .60b	86	24½	21½	23 —1½	
IndLfAc 1.16	741	20⅝	19⅜	20⅛+ ⅛	
IndraNt .40	91	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
IdpNWat 2.12	59	22½	22¼	22½	
IndElHr	514	5⅝	5½	5½— ⅛	
IndVolB 2.20	49	24	23	23 —1	
Inforex	1410	4½	3⅝	4⅛+ ⅛	
InfDiglas	95	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛— ⅛	
InfoInfl .16	50	9	8¾	8¾— ⅛	
InfoMag	1428	9¾	9	9⅜+ ⅛	
Infoln	255	3½	2¾	2¾— ⅜	
InstLab .16	551	20¼	18½	19¼+1	
IntegEnf .05e	168	1⅜	1¼	1⅛— ⅜	
InterCpt s	2018	56¼	55	56 — ¼	
InfrRefIn .30	115	7½	7¼	7¼— ⅛	
InterCele s	1	8¾	8½	8½— ⅛	
InfrcEnr s	239	7¼	6½	6½— ⅛	
InfrcLfe .10e	83	5¼	4¾	5¼+ ⅛	
InfrcMec	101	9⅝	9¼	9¼— ⅛	
Interfnl 1.20	x231	28¼	27½	27½	
IntmtGs 1.40	58	14½	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛	
InBkWsh .36	x452	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜+ ⅛	
InBkWsA .36	x619	9⅞	9½	9⅝+ ⅛	
IntDairy	114	5¾	5½	5½— ⅜	
IntKingT .06	320	4¾	4	4⅛+ ⅜	
IntResh .22	133	12	12	12¼+ ⅛	
IntRayO .01e	640	2½	2 5-16	2⅜+ ⅛	
IntShphd	476	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛	
IntrPipe g1.40	15	15¾	15½	15½— ⅛	
Intersil .24e	x1093	17	16½	16⅝— ⅜	
Intext	823	14⅛	13⅜	13¾+ ⅛	
IwaSeUt 2.28	57	25⅜	25	25 — ⅜	
IrlndRst	8	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛	
IsrlInv 1.10	—	25¼	25¼	25¼	
IvevJB .76	27	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞— ⅛	
JLGInd .24	146	23½	20½	23½+3	
JamWP h	30	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
JameRiv .40	266	25¾	24¼	25¾+1½	
Jamsby .50	309	16½	15¾	15¾	
JanAir 1.55e	0	13½	12½	12½— 1½	
Jeffersn .20	39	23½	22¾	23½— ⅛	
JelfNLI .52	61	37½	37	37 — ½	
Jenoa .16e	95	8	7½	7½— ⅜	
Jerrico	x1363	19½	17¾	18½	
Jhirmck s	257	10⅞	9¾	10⅜+1⅛	
Jhirmk wt	177	4⅞	3⅞	4⅜+ ⅛	
Josephn .60	1569	13½	12½	12¾— ⅜	
JoslynMf 1.24	213	17¾	16¾	17⅝— ⅛	
Justin .60	327	28½	27¾	27¾	
KDICp	445	2 5-16	2⅛	2 5-16	
KMSInd	649	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛	
KRMPet	272	4½	4⅜	4½+ ⅛	
Kalfstad	835	5½	4¾	5¼+ ⅛	
Kaman .80	58	21	20¾	20¾— ⅛	
KmpAm .32	144	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
KnCtyLt 2	28	66½	65	65 —1½	
KnSNtw .40	874	28¼	27½	28	
Kavex .05e	209	15¼	14	14⅜— ⅜	
Kebec	1415	2⅛	1 15-16	2⅛+3-16	
KellySv 1.20	185	34½	29½	34½+5	
Kemper 1.60	471	36¾	35½	36½+ ⅜	
Kennaln	475	10¼	8¾	9¾+1	
KentMre 1	246	22	20¾	21½+1	
Kenton	40	22	22	22 — ½	
KyCenLf .50	111	18⅝	18¼	18½— ⅜	
Keltrine	121	4¾	4½	4¾+ ⅛	
KeuHan 1.80	18	16	16	16	
KeyBks 1.20	464	13¾	13½	13⅝— ⅛	
KeyData	45a	4	3¾	4 + ⅛	
KeysIFd .20b	79	16¼	16	16 — ⅛	
Kimball .68	x95	17	16½	16½— ⅜	
KindCre .06	59	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Kingtnl	117	12¾	11¼	11¾— 1	
KlootG 1.08e	1488	14⅝	13	14⅜+1⅛	
KnaseV 1a	x108	17⅜	17¼	17½+ ⅛	
Knudsn .60b	x5318	16⅞	15⅞	16¼+ ⅛	
KogerPr 1 10	296	24½	23¾	24½+ ⅜	
Kratos	122	16⅜	16¼	16½	
Krovlnd .24	x40	28½	28	28	
Krueger .60	424	12	11½	11½— ½	
Kulicke	1229	23½	21½	23½+1½	
KyotaCe .21r	49	31¼	31¼	31¾	
LDBCp	197	4	3¾	3¾— ⅛	
LaZBoy .72	176	11	10¼	11 + ⅜	
Lacanda	327	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛	
LacldStl	83	12	10	12 +2	
LkwdBk .44	7	14½	14½	14½	
Lancast .72	234	16⅛	15½	16½+1	
Lancetn 1.04	163	22	21½	21½— ½	
LandRes	166	3½	3	3	
LndBkFla .44	318	7¾	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
LaneCo .92	241	25¼	25	25	
Lawson .32	65	25¾	24½	24¾— ⅛	
LearPat .12	934	21⅞	20¼	20¾—1	
LeaseAm	612	20⅛	18⅝	19¼+1	
LeisDyn .20	290	8	7¾	7¾+ ⅛	
LewInCpl	63	6	6	6	
LewisP .28	157	13	12¾	13	
LibMcN .20e	293	5¼	5	5 — ⅛	
LibNILI 1	641	27¼	27½	27½	
Lifinvs .20	787	17½	16¾	16¾— 1	
Lilesur	14	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
LileComn	183	1⅛	⅞	1	
LinStor .08	552	6⅜	6½	6½	
LinBest	123	49½	47½	47½—2¼	
LincTel 2	118	25	25	25	
LinIst pf1.05	31	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
LincLife .60a	x150	21⅛	18	21¼+2⅛	
LincTT 1.32	364	22	21¼	22 + ⅛	
Lindbrg .52	105	14	13⅜	13½	
LionCSt	175	⅞	11-16	⅞— ⅛	
LiqdAir h1.40	53	28½	28	28 — ⅛	

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
LiedTrn .60	23	14½	14¼	14¼— ⅛	
Lasetrn .20e	166	10¾	9¾	10	
LanaFlb 9.20	7	300	290	290 —10	
LaOHEv	858	12	11¼	11¼— ½	
LawesCa .50	1795	20¼	19¼	19½+ ⅛	
LurioS	336	5	5	5 — ⅛	
MTMtn 1.60	65	13¾	13¾	13½+ ⅛	
MCIC	2668	6 7-16	6 5-16	6⅜	
MCI wt	306	6 9-16	4½	4½—1-16	
MCI pf2.64	282	37¾	37	37 — ¾	
MCMCp .16	323	8⅛	8⅛	8½+ ⅛	
MFYInd .20	24	5	4⅝	5	
MGFOil .10r	1258	15½	12¾	15⅜+2⅛	
MSIDat .40b	194	9½	8¾	8¾— ⅜	
MTS5v .10	99	25½	25	25¼— ⅛	
McDmid .80	166	19½	17¾	19 +1¼	
MacBlue g1.40	72	34¼	23¼	24 + ¾	
MadsGE 1.48	127	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜+ ⅛	
MagmaE	69	6¼	6¼	6¼	
MagmP	927	18⅜	17½	17½— ½	
MagnCl	294	21½	20	21½+1½	
MairRl h	162	1⅜	1½	1⅜+1-16	
Makita .21r	2	24¾	24	24 — ⅜	
MalikrT 1	693	31	30¾	30¾— ⅛	
MgtAsst	2478	21⅜	20	20½—1⅜	
ManitW .60a	331	24	22	24 +1½	
ManMay	478	3⅜	3¼	3⅜— ⅛	
MiBkLA .50b	575	28	17⅜	19½+2¼	
MrsNat 2.20	209	28½	28	28½+ ⅛	
MgData .20	532	33¼	29½	31½+1½	
MarcPa 1.68	161	29¼	28¾	29½+ ½	
MarNul	217	¾	⅝	¾+ ⅛	
MarPet 2.22e	52	35	33½	34½— ½	
Marion .20e	3797	23½	19⅜	23½+3⅜	
MarkPd	242	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
MarshSu .22	115	5⅜	5½	5½— ⅛	
MarshIt 1.56	49	25¼	25	25	
MartNat .88	363	18¾	18½	18¾	
MathApl	196	25	22	23½+1½	
MaulLP .44	21	30½	29½	30 — ½	
MayPet	1217	13½	12	13½+1½	
McQuayP	1951	11	9⅝	10¾+ ⅜	
McCorm .44a	725	18	17⅜	18 + ½	
McDowE .06i	46	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜+ ⅜	
McFarlE	4295	11⅜	10⅜	11 — ⅛	
McQuay .70	455	12¾	12¼	12¾+ ½	
McRaeOil	1600	27½	24	27½+4	
MedGen	500	14½	12½	13 —1½	
Medcom	160	4	3¾	3¾— ⅛	
Medford .80	45	38½	37	38½+1½	
Megadat	40	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
MellonN 1.84	x428	31¾	31½	31⅝	
Mentor	100	7¾	7½	7½	
MercBcp 2.32	95	28⅜	28¼	28½+ ⅛	
MercBk 1	152	13½	13¼	13½+ ⅛	
Merc pf3	4	40	39½	40	
MerchNt 1.40	x85	28½	26¾	26¾—	
MerryCo .20r	112	14¼	14	14¼— ⅛	
MeyerF .90b	1303	29¾	27¾	29¾+2⅝	
MeyrsPk	51	4½	4	4 — ⅛	
MichNtl 1.20	163	22¾	22½	22¾+ ⅛	
MicroAk	141	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜— ⅛	
Microdot	2509	11	10½	11 — ½	
Microdyn .10e	325	20½	18¾	20 +1¾	
Microtl	212	1 15-16	1 13-16	1⅞—1-16	
MicrPw	146	5⅜	5¾	5½— ⅛	
MicroSe	205	13	12⅞	12⅞	
MidlBcp 1.32	54	17½	17	17½+ ½	
MidlCap	175	8⅛	7¾	7⅞— ⅛	
MidlRes	2695	3 7-16	2⅝	3 —7-16	
MidlBks 2.16	116	30	30	30	
MidlBk 1pf2	27	23½	22¾	23½+ ¾	
Midnite .36e	47	7¾	7¾	7¾	
MidwDis .52	1227	19¾	18¼	19⅜— ⅛	
MidwFid .56	67	23	22¾	23	
MilHer .60	365	25½	23½	25½+2	
Millipr .24	292	31¼	31	31¼+ ⅛	
MineSpl .88	x11	63	62	62½— ½	
MnrRs .10e	233	3 3-16	3 5-32	3 3-16	
MinrEng	357	5¼	4¾	5 + ⅜	
MiniCpl	254	4¾	3¾	4½+ ¾	
MinnFab .10e	179	5½	4⅝	5 — ⅛	
Minnetnk	514	13¾	12¼	13½+ ⅞	
MissVIG 1.28	117	14½	14¼	14¼	
MrSteak .08	454	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛	
Mitsui .98e	2	29½	28½	28½—1⅛	
MobilCom	0	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜— ⅛	
ModM wt	132	10¼	9¾	10¼+ ⅛	
ModuCpl	1670	13½	12¼	12⅞+ ½	
Molex .09	137	35	33½	33½— ¾	
MonCap 1.1a	1009	26⅜	24¾	25½+ ¾	
MonfCol .12e	663	6½	6½	6½+ ⅛	
MonuE	885	4	3¾	4 + ⅛	
MonuCp 1	882	27⅜	27	27¼+ ¼	
MonPrun 10c	174	60	59	60 +1	
MooreC g1.44	416	33½	33½	33½+ ½	
MorgPd .72	41	22½	21½	22½+ ½	
MorFlo .91	48	7⅜	7¼	7⅜— ⅛	
Moraga	483	7⅛	6¾	7⅛+ ⅛	
MoranB .12b	371	18½	18½	18⅝— ⅜	
Morsnin .32b	998	14¾	14¼	14⅝— ⅛	
MHEW	91	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝— ⅛	
Mosinee .24	627	8¾	7¾	8⅛+ ½	
Mostek	3042	31½	29⅜	30 —1⅛	
MotchM .70e	15	39⅜	39½	39¾+ ⅛	
MotClub .10	312	5½	4⅞	5¼+ ⅜	
MtnBks 1.12	2	26½	26½	26½	
MtnSt Rs	1702	15-32	15-32	15-32	
Morie .10	378	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Multim .72	690	33¾	30¾	33½+2¾	
MurphFpl .32	4	7	6½	7	
Myersin .36	25	8½	8½	8½	
MylanLb	59	12¾	12	12⅝— ⅛	
NNCp 2	182	39	38¼	39 + ¾	
NNCp pf3.60	0	35	35	35	
NargCp 1.60b	18	25½	24½	24½—1	
NtCnlFn 1.48b	11	27½	27½	27½	
NtCtyCp 2.50	343	45¾	44¾	45¾+1	
NCmNJ 2.40	14	32¼	32¼	32¼	
NtCotSv .24	346	21¼	20	21 +1	
NtDalCr	303	5½	5	5⅜+ ⅜	
NtDinCp .28	2362	15½	14½	14⅝— ½	
NtEnvCtl	221	2½	2½	2½	
NtLieFla .28b	582	11	9⅞	10⅜+ ⅜	
NMicron	339	12½	11⅜	11¾— ¾	
NOildL .36	2979	16½	14⅜	16⅜+1⅞	
NtRyUtil	665	14½	13½	14½+ ⅛	
NResLfe .60e	53	17	16¾	17 + ⅛	
NSavnCp .25	312	11¼	9¾	11¼+1⅜	
NSecIns .26	22	15¼	15	15	
NStuMk	329	4⅞	4 13-16	4⅞	
NatUtil 1.44	x30	17	16½	16½— ½	
NtValve 2.10	3	36	35½	35½— ½	
NtWnLf	1561	9¼	8	8 —1¼	
Natwide .60	9	18	18	18	
NwldRE .42e	18	15¾	15¾	15¾	
NautilFd .50e	119	13	12⅜	12⅜	
NelsnTh .28	66	16½	16¼	16¼— ⅛	
Neutrog .20b	11	19¼	19	19	
NevNBc 1	x55	14½	14	14 — ½	
NevadaSL .70	107	17¾	17½	17½— ⅛	
NewAFd 1.80e	22	22½	22¼	22¼— ⅛	
NEnMer 1.64	162	23⅞	23¾	23⅞+ ⅛	
NHavW 3.78	17	77¾	76	77¾+ ¾	
NJNtCp 2.30	27	23	22½	23 + ½	
NJNGas 1.52	83	17	16¾	16⅞+ ⅛	
NewpEl	395	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜— ⅛	
NewpPh	896	11¼	10½	11 — ¼	
NickOG	1235	19½	18½	18¾— ¾	
Nicolet .24	560	19¾	18½	18¾— ⅜	
NielsnA .76	241	25	23¾	23¾—1⅜	
NielsnB .76	299	24⅜	23½	23½—1½	
NipponEl .52e	12	45½	44½	44⅜	
NobleAff .16b	2204	35½	34½	35¼+ ½	
Noland .40	62	9¼	9¼	9¼+ ⅛	
NordRes s	92	16¼	16	16 — ¼	
Nordst .32	221	21	20¾	21	
Norlan s	56	9	8¾	8¾	
NABlol	397	6¾	5¾	6¼— ½	
NAffind	633	7	5¼	7 +1	
NoCarGs 1.10	215	14⅜	14¼	14½+ ⅛	
NoEOil un.07e	24	75½	75½	75½	
Northair g	509	3¾	3⅜	3 5-16+ ⅛	
NoestBcp 2b	29	24½	24½	24½	
NoStBcp .40	x92	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+ ⅛	
NoTrust 2.20	168	41	39¾	41 +1¼	
NwNGs 1.04	1694	15⅞	15½	15⅝— ⅜	
NwlFin .10	172	11½	10⅝	10⅞— ⅛	
NwtNtlF 1.04	403	33¾	33	33⅜— ⅛	
NwstPS 1.80	123	17⅜	17¼	17¼— ⅜	
NwPrtC 1.60	4	28	28	28	
Nowsco s.36	291	36	33	36 +3	
Noxell .88	393	22⅜	21¾	21⅜— ⅜	
NuclDyn	493	5	4⅝	5 + ⅛	
NuclMed	167	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
NuclMet	68	16½	15¾	15⅝— ½	
NuclPh	132	6	5¾	6 + ⅛	
Nucorp .15e	867	6⅝	6	6⅛+ ⅛	
OakbrkC .32	205	13½	12¼	12½+ ⅛	
OceanDr .90	971	61	56	60¾+4⅜	
OceanOil	158	38¾	37½	37¾+ ⅛	
Oceaneer	307	4	4	4	
OcnExp h	126	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
OceanInt	281	4½	4⅛	4⅛— ⅜	
OffsLog .48	740	13⅛	11⅞	12⅜+ ⅜	
OgilvyM 1.16	100	22	21¾	22 + ⅛	
OhioCas 1.40	x1857	37¾	33¾	35⅜+2⅛	
OhFerro	93	8½	8¼	8⅛— ⅛	
OilBase	739	35	34½	35 + ½	
OilInst	4628	9-16	½	½—1-16	
OilInt wt	152	1⅜	1½	1½— ⅛	
OilInt un	70	7¼	6½	6¾— ⅛	
Oiltech	3977	1⅜	1	1⅜—1-16	
OldKent 1	26	18½	18¼	18¼	
OldNtB .84b	27	21	20¾	21 + ⅛	
OldRepl	x1750	23⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
OldStone 1.80	24	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Olin Ind	132	6¼	5⅝	6¼+ ½	
Olsten .20	73	7¼	7	7 — ½	
OlympB .90	120	15⅜	15½	15⅜	
OmahNT 1.50	143	22½	22½	22½	
OmegOp .20	454	9½	8¾	9½+ ⅜	
OmniSpe	208	5¼	4¾	5¼+ ⅜	
OptelCo	95	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
Opticom	159	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
OpticCL	482	18	17¼	17½	
OpticRd	160	17¾	15	16 +1	
Orbanco .60	93	20¼	19¾	19¾— ½	
OreaMet	1593	18¼	14⅜	18 +3⅛	
OregPC 1	7	62	61½	61½— ½	
OrionRn	470	9¾	8½	9½+1	
Orrox	324	6⅞	6¼	6¾+ ½	
Oshman .20	53	11	10	11	
OsrowP	482	2½	2	2½+ ⅛	
OtterTP 2.08	82	22¾	22½	22¾+ ⅜	
OwensMI .52	194	15¼	13½	14¾+1⅛	
Oxoc	938	4	3 13-16	3⅞— ⅛	
PARSys	84	11	10¾	10¾— ⅛	
PBAInc .80	105	18¾	18½	18½+ ⅛	
PCAInt .40	724	8¼	8¼	7⅝+1⅛	
PETX	897	2⅜	2⅛	2½— ⅛	
PRFCp	130	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
PVOInt .80	9	18½	18½	18½	
PabstB .40	4514	17¾	13½	17⅜+4¼	
Paccar 1.80	x177	59½	56	59 +3	
Pacesetr .20	70	20½	19½	19¾— ⅜	
PaceFin .84	67	12¾	12¼	12¾	
PacerTec	268	2¾	2¼	2¾+ ⅛	
PacCHI	17	18½	18½	18½	
PcGaR 1.50b	61	21¾	21½	21½— ⅛	
PacGalUr	941	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛	
PacIlRes .60	85	19¼	18¾	19 — ⅛	
PacStdLf	173	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
PageP1 g	98	16¼	14½	15¾+ ⅜	
PaluteO	9210	11-16	7-16	⅝+3-16	
PalvCp .48	288	12	11½	12 + ½	
PanABsh .40	270	9¾	9½	9½— ⅛	
PandkPr .30e	404	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+ ⅛	
ParkDh 1.10	366	33

Eurobonds: Dealers Fear Heavy Selling

(Continued from Page 7)

s, triple-A rated Bell Canada ring $Can.75 million of sev- r notes with an indicated n of 10½ percent.

d manager Union Bank of rland believes that retail ors will be drawn by the qual- the borrower. However, the on elsewhere was that the ions were very tough al- a it was noted that the yield be lifted to 10.8 percent if the rcent selling commission is l on to purchasers. Total issions of managing un- ters is 1⅞ percent. The bonds called starting in 1984 at a of 100¼.

will be marketing simulta- y in the domestic market 75 million of 25-year deben- Managers estimate there will ery slight marginal saving to y raising funds here rather at home. More important, ay, is the diversification of s.

re is some question, however, investors' appetite for Cana- ollars. Morgan Guaranty, for le, in its latest monthly pub- n World Financial Markets sts a growing current-account for Canada and warns that ould put the Canadian dollar considerable downward pres- articularly in the absence of capital inflows."

the Deutsche mark sector, a is raising 150 million DM into three equal parts of 50 DM each. Its five-year por- expected to carry a coupon percent, the eight-year seg- s to carry a coupon of 7 per- nd the 10-year portion will coupon of 7¼ percent.

ket reaction was that the were not at all generous and arketing the issue was likely ifficult.

Bundesbank, meanwhile, that heavy short-term bor- s by banks from the central may push money-supply beyond the official 6-to-9 1979 target has put an as lefined limit on the amount ls banks can borrow against mbard rate, the charge on ings from the central bank ecurities as collateral, now at ent. The Bundesbank also said that starting tomorrow it would purchase limited amounts of securities from the banks on the open market. However, these securities would have to be repurchased by the commercial banks at a later date with an interest rate of 6½ percent.

Theoretically, such a decrease in the supply of cheap money should push domestic interest rates higher. But analysts are unsure how much higher as the Bundesbank has not yet revealed exactly what formula it will use to limit the borrowing.

Air France, reacting to the French government's decision to float a domestic 15-year bond with a coupon of 10.8 percent, has raised the coupon on its five-year issue of 120 million French francs to 11 percent from the previously indicated 10¾ percent.

The previous Eurofranc — floated by Renault in June — was badly priced at par with a coupon of 9¾ percent and is currently trading at 93¾ for a yield of around 11.4 percent. However, the more seasoned Unilever 10s of 1985 and the Norway 9¼s of 1984 are yielding around 10.9 percent.

In Amsterdam, officials have set new guidelines on Euroguilder issues, permitting domestic borrowers to tap the market and use the proceeds domestically so long as the maturity is at least seven years. Amev, the nation's second largest insurance company, is expected to launch a seven-year issue of 75 million guilders carrying a coupon of 8½ percent and an issue price of par.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended Aug. 22
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	9.76 %
Industrials, long term	9.79 %
Industrials, medium term	10.24 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.96 %
French franc, long term	11.03 %
Unit of acc., long term	8.66 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended Aug. 24
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar Equivalent	Non-dollar
Cedel	1,146.	774.3	371.7
Eurocl.	1,862.7	1,479.4	383.3

Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 7)

e. In reality it is a syndica- raising the return to partic- banks without forcing the er to increase the visible over Libor.

payment, explains a banker, rightly will occur where a s providing other services, g a client. Banks can't do nothing. You may have a ment group on the hook for nths, and they don't want to he hook if they're not being it.

en it comes down to subsi- he participants, who are not hook at all, that really is a tion fee. But before that co-manager or lead-mana- l — it is a genuine advisory I don't think there's any- be ashamed of there," he es.

en it's passed on as a syndi- ee," he says, "it's obviously door sop to get the deal reflecting the fact that the rate [the spread over Libor] rower is willing to pay does ect the true rate."

e the deals are getting done, do complain that they are easy to place when three to parate deals are in the mar- he same time. "The Nigeri- e managing the market remarks one U.S. banker. can probably also be said rocco, which had to reduce ount of its loan to $250 mil- m the intended $300 mil- terest is set at ⅞ percentage ver Libor for the first three d 1 point over for the final

est report, only a meager $6 has so far been syndicated managers. At present, mana- ually expect to sell down to 30 percent of a loan.

ers attribute the difficult on to the war in the Saha- the resulting strain on the an economy which, they ell domestic political prob- King Hassan.

occo has lost credibility," nker explains. "The sell- 1 its previous loan was not as usual, a bit over 10 " He adds that bankers are ngly skeptical about loan s being used to mine phos- r build steel mills. "More he says, "the proceeds are ed to finance a balance-of- s deficit that either directly ctly is caused by the war."

while, neighboring Algeria ided to guarantee the up- $500 million loan for Sona- e state oil and gas compa- ling it to arrange a margin nt over Libor. This is a new eetened, however, with a an normal management fee cent. Algeria and the banks n haggling for months over an explicit state guarantee ded to move Sonatrach's g margin down a notch.

rope:

ece is expected to an- final details of its loan on Tuesday. The borrow- w widely expected to total lion and interest on the 10- to be set at half a point or. A management fee of- t is also expected.

and is raising $40 million for 12 years, paying ⅝ point over Libor.

● Italy's state railway, Ferrovie dello Stato, is sounding out banks on the possibility of raising a minimum of $300 million. Given the poor reception to the recent loan for Enel, the state electricity agency, which paid a half-point over Libor for four years and ⅝ over for the final six years, bankers expect Ferrovie will have to offer more generous terms.

● In Spain, Alumino Espanol is seeking $200 million for 10 years at ¾ point over Libor for the first five years and ⅞ over thereafter. This initial pricing is based the support of the company's shareholders — state-owned INI, Alcan of Canada and Pechiney of France.

They have agreed to set aside a portion of Alumino's export sales contracts to guarantee repayment to the banks. Beyond that, the shareholders agree to step up if a cash deficiency were to occur. However, if Alumino meets fixed targets — completion and operation of the smelter the loan is helping to fund as well as certain financial goals — the shareholder support falls away and the margin on the loan rises to 1 point over Libor.

● In Poland, Bank Handlowy is raising 100 million Deutsche marks for three years at a spread of ⅞ point over the interbank rate. Participation fees range from ⅛ percent for $5 million to ¼ percent on $10 million.

In Asia:

● China Air Lines has set a new low on margins for Taiwan. Interest on this 100-million loan starts at ⅝ point over Libor for the first six years and rises to ¾ point over for the final four years.

● Korean Air Lines is seeking $500 million for 10 years. Two loans of $131 million each are being offered to U.K. banks (which benefit from a tax treaty with South Korea) at ⅝ point over Libor for five years and ¾ point thereafter. The remaining $368 is being generally syndicated at ¾ point over Libor for the entire period.

In the Americas, Brazil has three loans in the market at the same time, all for 12 years at ¾ point over Libor. The states of Minas Gerais and Bahia are each seeking $100 million while the state and city of Rio de Janeiro are seeking a combined $300 million. Bankers say that syndicating the latter transcation is likely to be difficult.

"Who are you going to get?" asks a banker. "The pricing is not fancy and the commitment too large."

—CARL GEWIRTZ

Pete Rose of the Phillies leaps over Cesar Cedeno of the Astros as he attempts to take a throw from Steve Carlton on a pickoff attempt during the Phillies' 5-3 victory Friday. Cedeno was safe.

United Press International

Friday Baseball

Parrish, Carter Help Expos Beat Braves

ATLANTA, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Larry Parrish and Gary Carter homered and Bill Lee and Elias Sosa combined on a seven-hitter here Friday night to lead the Montreal Expos to a 2-0 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Lee (12-10) surrendered six hits over 7⅔ innings; Sosa pitched the final 1⅓ to notch his 14th save. Sosa replaced Lee with two out and a runner on second in the eighth. After walking Gary Matthews, he struck out Jeff Burroughs.

Parris hit his homer — his 20th of the year — off Phil Niekro in the second. Carter led off the ninth with his 18th homer to ruin a 10-strikeout performance by Niekro, who took his 17th loss in 33 decisions.

Padres 3, Pirates 2

In San Diego, pinch-hitter Gene Richards singled to center with two out in the eighth to drive in Jerry Turner and cap a two-run rally that lifted the Padres to a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Jay Johnstone's pinch-single scored Dan Briggs with San Diego's first run in the eighth. Dave Parker homered for the Pirates.

Cubs 4, Giants 1

In San Francisco, Rick Reuschel pitched an eight-hitter for his 15th victory and Dave Kingman hit his 41st homer, helping the Cubs defeat the Giants, 4-1. Reuschel (15-7) struck out six and walked one in hurling his fourth complete game. The Cubs made four double plays to stop potential Giant rallies.

Cardinals 12, Dodgers 5

In Los Angeles, Garry Templeton's three-run homer highlighted a four-run seventh inning that carried the Cardinals to a 12-5 romp over the Dodgers. Templeton, who also singled twice and scored twice, led a 19-hit attack against Jerry Reuss (4-11) and relievers Dave Patterson and Joe Beckwith.

Reds 1, Mets 0

In New York, with the combined six-hit pitching of Bill Bonham and Tom Hume, Cincinnati blanked New York, 1-0. The Reds' run came in the eighth when, with two out, Joe Morgan singled and scored on a double by Dave Concepcion.

Phillies 5, Astros 3

In Philadelphia, Steve Carlton (13-9) held Houston to seven hits as Philadelphia downed the Astros, 5-3. Carlton singled home a run in the second inning and doubled home another in the fourth.

Yankees 7, Twins 5

In the American League, in Bloomington, Minn., Lou Piniella hit a three-run double and Graig Nettles added a solo homer and an RBI single night to help Ron Guidry (13-7) to his seventh straight victory and lift the New York Yankees to a 7-5 triumph over the Minnesota Twins.

Royals 4, Red Sox 2

In Kansas City, Mo., rookie righthander Craig Chamberlain scattered 10 hits in Kansas City's 4-2 victory over the Red Sox. It was Chamberlain's third straight complete game victory since being called up from the minors two weeks ago. Hal McRae extended his hitting streak to 11 games with his fifth inning single that drove in two runs.

Blue Jays 6, Angels 4

In Toronto, John Mayberry capped a four-run fifth-inning rally with a two-run double and Tony Solaita scored two runs and drove in one to lead Toronto to a 6-4 triumph over California.

Tigers 5, Mariners 2

In Detroit, Jack Morris, with relief help from Aurelio Lopez, picked up his 12th win as John Wockenfuss' two-run double helped Detroit get past Seattle, 5-2. Morris (12-5) retired 19 straight batters at one point.

Indians 5, A's 2

In Cleveland, Rick Waits tossed a four-hitter and Bobby Bonds hit his 19th homer as Cleveland snapped a four-game losing streak and downed Oakland, 5-2.

Brewers 9, Rangers 6

In Arlington, Texas, Sal Bando's run-scoring single and Gorman Thomas' two-run homer in the eighth inning lifted Milwaukee past Texas, 9-6. Bando's hit and Thomas' homer, his 32d of the season, came with two out and made a winner of reliever Bob Galasso (3-0)

No Extradition of Knight

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 26 (AP) — Puerto Rico will not try to extradite Bobby Knight, coach of Indiana University basketball team, to serve a six-month prison sentence for hitting a policeman, Gov. Carlos Romero Barcelo said.

More Sports On Page 11

Major League Line Scores

Friday

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 030 010 000—4 9 0
Toronto 020 040 00x—6 11 0
Knapp, Aase (5), LaRoche (7) and Downing; T.Underwood, Buskey (7) and Carone, Davis (8). W—T.Underwood, 6-15. L—Knapp, 3-3. HR—California, Lansford (14).

Oakland 000 011 000—2 4 ?
Cleveland 110 010 20x—5 8 1
Norris, Hamilton (7) and Essian; Waits and Hassey. W—Waits, 13-11. L—Norris, 4-6. HR—Cleveland, Bonds (19).

Boston 010 000 100—2 10 0
Kansas City 000 220 00x—4 5 1
Eckersley and Allenson; Chamberlin and Porter. W—Chamberlin, 3-0. L—Eckersley, 16-7.

New York 013 120 000—7 12 1
Minnesota 000 400 100—5 7 2
Guidry, Gossage (7) and Narron; Zahn, Erickson (6) and Borgmann. W—Guidry, 13-7. L—Zahn, 10-4. HRs—New York, Nettles (16). Minnesota, Landreaux (10).

Seattle 000 000 020—2 6 2
Detroit 300 100 01x—5 9 1
Bannister, Stein (4), McLaughlin (8) and Cox, Stinson (8); Morris, Lopez (8) and Parrish. W—Morris, 12-5. L—Bannister, 7-13. HR—Detroit, Jones (4).

Milwaukee 103 110 030—9 12 0
Texas 101 301 000—6 14 1
Slaton, McClure (4), Galasso (7) and Moore; Medich, Darwin (5), Kern (8) and Sundberg. W—Galasso, 3-0. L—Darwin, 3-4. HRs—Milwaukee, Thomas (32). Texas, Sundberg (5), Wills (4).

Baltimore at Chicago; postponed, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 010 000 001—2 7 0
Atlanta 000 000 000—0 7 0
Lee, Sosa (8) and Carter; P.Niekro and Benedict. W—Lee, 12-10. L—P.Niekro, 16-17. HRs—Montreal, Parrish (20), Carter (18).

Houston 000 120 000—3 7 4
Philadelphia 210 200 00x—5 6 1
Andujar, Ladd (5), Niemann (7) and Bochy; Carlton and McCarver. W—Carlton, 13-10. L—Andujar, 12-10.

Cincinnati 000 000 010—1 4 7
New York 000 000 000—0 6 1
Bonham, Hume (8) and Correll; Burris, Allen (8) and Stearns. W—Bonham, 7-5. L—Allen, 4-7.

Pittsburgh 001 000 010—2 7 2
San Diego 001 000 02x—3 9 1
Candelaria, Romo (8), Jackson (8) and Nicosia; Jones, M.Lee (9) and Kendall, Fahey (9). W—Jones, 10-9. L—Romo, 10-4. HR—Pittsburgh, Parker (23).

Chicago 010 003 000—4 7 3
San Francisco 000 010 000—1 8 1
Reuschel and Foote; Blue, Holicki (6), Borbon (8) and Littlejohn. W—Reuschel, 15-7. L—Blue, 10-11. HR—Chicago, Kingman (41).

St. Louis 400 002 402—12 19 2
Los Angeles 200 011 100— 5 10 2
Vuckovich, Littell (8) and Simmons; Reuss, Patterson (7), Beckwith (9) and Ferguson. W—Vuckovich, 12-8. L—Reuss, 4-11. HRs—St.Louis, Templeton (7), Scott (6). Los Angeles, Baker (19).

Saturday

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee 103 000 001—5 9 0
Texas 000 010 100—2 9 3
Caldwell and Moore; Allard, Raisich (4) and Sundberg. W—Caldwell, 14-5. L— Allard, 1-3. HRs—Milwaukee, Cooper (19), Oglivie (25).

California 832 315 020—24 26 1
Toronto 110 000 000— 2 10 3
Frost and Downing. Donohue (8); Moore, Jefferson (1), Todd (4), Kusick (6) and Cerone. W—Frost, 13-8. L— Moore, 3-5. HRs—California, Baylor 2 (30), Grich (25), Ford (18), Clark (1).

Seattle 015 001 100—8 9 0
Detroit 010 100 002—4 5 1
Parrott and Cox; Petry, Hiller (7) and Parrish, Putman (4). W—Parrott, 12-8. L—Petry, 5-4. HRs—Seattle, Horton 2 (34), Meyer (19), Milbourne (1). Detroit, Summers 2 (15), Thompson (15).

Boston 000 000 000—0 4 0
Kansas City 100 000 00x—1 5 1
Torrez and Allenson. Wolfe (8); Leonard and Porter. W—Leonard, 9-9. L—Torrez, 13-9. HR—Kansas City, Wilson (5).

Oakland 010 100 001—3 8 1
Cleveland 040 000 01x—5 10 0
Morgan, Hamilton (8) and Newman; Barker, Cruz (9) and Hassey. W—Barker, 4-4. L—Morgan, 2-7. HRs—Cleveland, Bonds (20), Harrah (12).

New York 001 000 000—1 9 2
Minnesota 000 000 04x—4 8 0
Tiant, Kaat (8) and Gulden; Koosman, Marshall (9) and Wynegar. W—Koosman, 17-10. L—Tiant, 10-7. HR—Minnesota, Wilfong (8).

Baltimore at Chicago, 2, twi-night, ppd., wet grounds.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati 101 100 005—8 9 0
New York 020 000 020—4 9 0
F.Norman, Bair (7), Hume (9) and Bench; Swan, Hassler (5), Reardon (8), Allen (9) and Trevino, Stearns (8). W— Bair, 9-4. L—Reardon, 0-1. HRs—Cincinnati, Bench (16), Foster (23). New York, Youngblood (16).

Chicago 001 001 000—2 10 1
San Francisco 000 101 30x—5 9 0
McGlothen, Hernandez (7), Tidrow (7) and Foote; Curtis, Minton (8) and Littlejohn. W—Curtis, 9-8. L—McGlothen, 11-9. HRs—Chicago, Foote (13), K.Henderson, (2). San Francisco, McCovey (15).

Houston 000 111 000—3 8 0
Philadelphia 010 000 000—1 3 0
J.Niekro, Sambito (6) and Ashby; Espinosa, Saucier (6), McGraw (8) and Boone. W—J.Niekro, 18-7. L—Espinosa 13-10. HR—Houston, Cruz (8).

St. Louis 000 102 020—5 13 0
Los Angeles 101 200 000—4 5 0
Denny, Thomas (7) and Simmons; Hooton, Brett (7), Castillo (8) and Ferguson. W—Thomas, 3-2. L—Brett, 3-3. HRs—Los Angeles, Garvey (19), Ferguson (17), Thomasson (12).

Pittsburgh 000 000 002 001 000 000 1—4 14 4
San Diego 002 000 000 001 000 000 0—3 14 0
Blyleven, Romo (8), Tekulve (9), Robinson (11), Jackson (13), Roberts (16) and Ott; Perry, Fingers (9), Lee (9), Rasmussen (11), Mura (13), D'Acquisto (15) and Fahey. W—Roberts, 2-3. L—D'Acquisto, 8-12.

Montreal at Atlanta; ppd., rain.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	81	43	.653	—
Boston	76	50	.603	6
Milwaukee	78	52	.600	6
New York	69	57	.548	13
Detroit	67	61	.523	16
Cleveland	65	64	.504	18½
Toronto	40	88	.313	43

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	71	58	.550	—
Minnesota	67	60	.528	3
Kansas City	67	61	.523	3½
Texas	62	67	.481	9
Chicago	56	71	.441	14
Seattle	55	74	.426	16
Oakland	41	89	.315	30½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	74	52	.583	—
Montreal	69	53	.566	2½
Chicago	68	57	.544	5
St. Louis	67	59	.532	6½
Philadelphia	65	63	.508	9½
New York	51	73	.411	21½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	73	56	.566	—
Cincinnati	73	57	.562	½
Los Angeles	59	69	.461	13½
San Francisco	59	70	.457	14
San Diego	55	75	.423	18½
Atlanta	50	78	.391	22½

39 Killed, 27 Missing In S. Korean Storm

SEOUL, Aug. 26 (UPI) — A violent rainstorm spawned by Typhoon Judy swept through the southern coast of South Korea yesterday, killing at least 39 persons.

Police said today that at least 27 persons were missing and that the number of casualties was sure to rise when reports came in from the hard-hit areas. The storm caused mudslides, flooded homes, disrupted railroad traffic, broke dikes and cut off communications.

Star of Last Year's U.S. Open

Shriver Tries a Comeback at 17

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Remember that 6-foot teen-ager with the Orphan Annie curls who made tennis history a year ago? The one who upset Martina Navratilova in the semifinals of the U.S. Open and who almost took Chris Evert in the final?

Pam Shriver

That's the one: Pam Shriver from Lutherville, Md., just outside Baltimore. Well, she's back in New York with her high school diploma and her tennis rackets, and she'll be out there in Queens on Tuesday for another crack at the big championship. But this time, she sounds more like the child heroine of a soap-opera: Girl tennis star spends senior year cramming to graduate with the other kids, hits books instead of tennis balls, wins no tournaments but does win diploma, flies to England the next day to resume glamour career, strains shoulder, eventually returns for the main event after many adventures.

That is, at the age of 17, like Lou Brock and Spectacular Bid at other ages in other sports, Pam Shriver is making a comeback.

What Next?

What do you do for an encore after becoming the youngest finalist in the history of the Nationals? Especially after getting there by beating Martina Navratilova, the Wimbledon champion last year, in straight sets by identical cliffhangers of 7-6. Not only that, but the players had to sit out several rain delays, too. And, two days later, the child challenger lost the finals by 7-5 and 6-4 to a perennial champion who was winning the tournament for the fourth straight time.

One thing you might do for an encore is to go all the way this year. But nobody expects Pam Shriver to get her act together so quickly or dramatically. After all, she is ranked 14th in a tournament that figures to be dominated by Chris and Martina and Tracy Austin, another prodigy who already is a heavy hitter at 16.

Pam Shriver paid an advance visit to New York the other day, hitting some tennis balls and telling 40 other kids what it's all about. She went out to the National Tennis Center at Flushing Meadows, like a cat-burglar returning to the scene of the crime. The occasion was a clinic staged by the Police Athletic League and by Avon, which sponsors the women's winter tennis tour. The grandstand seats were empty, and the courts were empty, but she took a good look around and reflected on the senior year in high school that followed her performance last summer.

She remembered that Don Candy, her Australian coach, had warned her.

"He said the next six months would be the worst of my life," she recalled. "He was wrong. The next 12 months were the worst of my life. It wasn't much fun.

"I didn't play in a tournament for four months, except for the Wightman Cup in November in England, and that was a disaster. I lost all my matches. Oh, boy, was it ever a grind, this past year. I even had my tonsils out."

She also studied precalculus and trigonometry, plus psychology, studio art and two English courses at the McDonough School near Baltimore. How's that for a grind?

"I adjusted to school after last summer's U.S. Open," she was saying. "I love the people and the teachers there. But it was frustrating not to go on to some tournaments where I knew I could take everybody by storm. I adjusted, but it was tough trying to keep up in my school work and my tennis game, and after a while I was getting sick of the whole thing.

"Finally, I graduated on June 1, and went to England the next day. I played in a kind of small tournament, and lost in the finals to Evonne Goolagong Cawley. Then I went on to Chichester, and I was hitting an overhead while warming up and felt something pop in my right shoulder. So I had to start taking ultrasound and heat treatments, and I got overly cautious because I didn't want it to become a chronic thing."

She paused, then delivered a typical Pam Shriver one-liner: "It would be kind of a pain to have a chronic pain at 17, wouldn't it?"

7-Foot, 3-Inch Chinese Center Catches NBA Bullets Off Guard

PEKING, Aug. 26 (WP) — For a while, like gawkers at a circus sideshow, the Washington Bullets seemed so astounded at playing against the world's biggest basketball player that they forgot about the game.

The mountain of flesh that China calls a center, 7-foot-3, 330-pound Mu Tieju, lofted in several free throws and passed to two much smaller, but hot-shooting, guards. Wes Unseld and Elvin Hayes were bumped aside with surprised looks and the Aug. 1 Army team, China's best, took an early lead Friday night.

Then the Bullets decided to put on their own circus. Kevin Porter began to electrify the crowd by twisting in midair like a kite above Peking's forbidden city. Roger Phegley swished jump shots with a robot efficiency which hundreds of Chinese coaches have come here especially to study.

On the sidelines, Coach Dick Motta provided comedy relief by berating the two Chinese referees in a tongue incomprehensible to them.

The "American Bullets" as the Chinese scoreboard had it, beat the Chinese Army team, 96-85, after two twenty minute halves.

Elvin Hayes, eventually too quick for the giant Mu, still marveled at what he called "the biggest man I ever played against."

"Wilt Chamberlain was big," Hayes said, "but Mu is BIG."

Motta happily discussed with the Bullets' attorney, David Osnos, ways to acquire the NBA rights to the game's high scorer, Chinese guard Guo Yunglin, a 25-year-old out of Liaoning who had 27 points.

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Financial Highlights

	June 30, 1979 US $'000	Dec. 31, 1978 US $'000
Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital	20,000	20,000
Capital Funds	16,100	16,100
Deposits by Banks and Others	141,600	98,700
Fiduciary Accounts	70,900	—
Cash and Due from Banks	65,700	56,000
Loans and Advances	89,300	56,600
Total Assets	231,400	116,600

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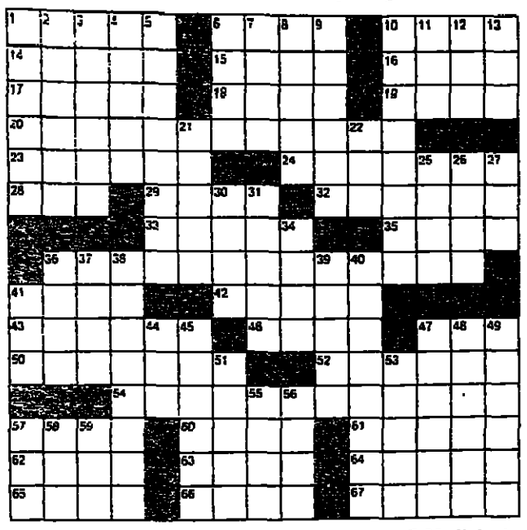

ACROSS

1 Double agents
6 Waller or Domino
10 Heavenly headgear
14 Matisse
15 Hodgepodge
16 Cain's victim
17 Group of eight
18 Anthracite
19 Conduct
20 *Yell blue* murder
23 Catch in a net
24 Home of the Angels
28 Compass letters
29 Compositor's goof
32 Cave
33 Revise
35 Shoshonean Indians
36 Fit
41 Prima donna
42 Off limits
43 Beer mugs
46 Catherine ——, last wife of *Henry VIII*
47 Where *to see* Redford: Abbr.
50 Pertaining to part of the eye
52 Three-bagger
54 Show who's the boss
57 Soft drink
60 Stravinsky or Sikorsky
61 River in N.C.
62 Kiln
63 Dub
64 Scrutinized, with ill intent
65 "Knock on ——"
66 Merriment
67 Corundum

DOWN

1 ". . . to the —— of Tripoli"
2 Nuts
3 Not too late
4 Rub out
5 Avoid
6 French marshal, in W.W. I
7 Medicinal plant
8 Coronet
9 Bye-bye
10 Thirty minutes
11 Honest one
12 Meadow
13 Word with Harry or Nick
21 Condiment
22 Paddle's relative
25 "——, Brute!"
26 Newspaper notice
27 Apr. and Dec.
30 Saucy
31 Ready for use
34 "The Aba —— Honeymoon," 1914 hit song
36 Yugoslav strongman
37 Perpetually
38 Where Hawaii is not
39 Lapp's region
40 U.S. poet-playwright: 1875-1950
41 Mil. award
44 New: Comb. form
45 Preparing lumber
47 Marital partner
48 More miserly
49 *Quack's* pretended possession
51 Licit
53 Girder
55 "Eternal City"
56 Devil's-walking-stick
57 Guernsey or Dexter
58 Egg: Comb. form
59 Zodiac sign

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	L	A	I	M	S	U	P	■	B	O	N	E	S	U P
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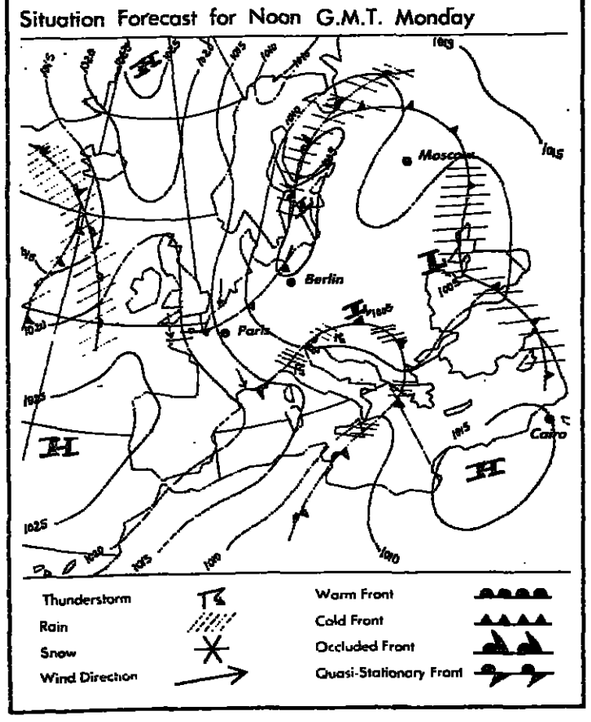
WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Sunny	MADRID	29	84	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Overcast	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	30	86	Sunny	MILAN	28	68	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Sunny	MONTREAL	21	69	Sunny
BEIRUT	—	—	N.A.	MOSCOW	27	81	Overcast
BELGRADE	20	68	Sunny	MUNICH	11	52	Rain
BERLIN	18	64	Sunny	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Sunny
BUCHAREST	26	79	Sunny	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	19	66	Cloudy	PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14	57	Showers
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Overcast	ROME	25	77	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Hazy	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Rain
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	33	91	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Stormy	TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
FRANKFURT	11	52	Stormy	TOKYO	28	82	Sunny
GENEVA	16	61	Overcast	TUNIS	28	82	Sunny
HELSINKI	18	64	Stormy	VIENNA	19	66	Overcast
HOUSTON	—	—	N.A.	WARSAW	17	63	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	84	Sunny	WASHINGTON	28	82	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Sunny	ZURICH	13	55	Rain
LISBON	25	77	Sunny				
LONDON	17	63	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Embezzler Finds Renewed Life Carries an Expensive Price Tag

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., Aug. 26 (UPI) — A credit manager for a carpet firm, told he was dying, stole $29,000 from his employer to spend his last days in wild living — then found out he wasn't sick after all.

Dennis Soyster pleaded guilty to embezzlement Friday and told Howard County Circuit Judge Robert Fischer that he stole the money after doctors told him he had a rare, terminal intestinal disease. "He went off the deep end and blew a lot of money on wild parties, spending up to $1,000 an evening," said his lawyer.

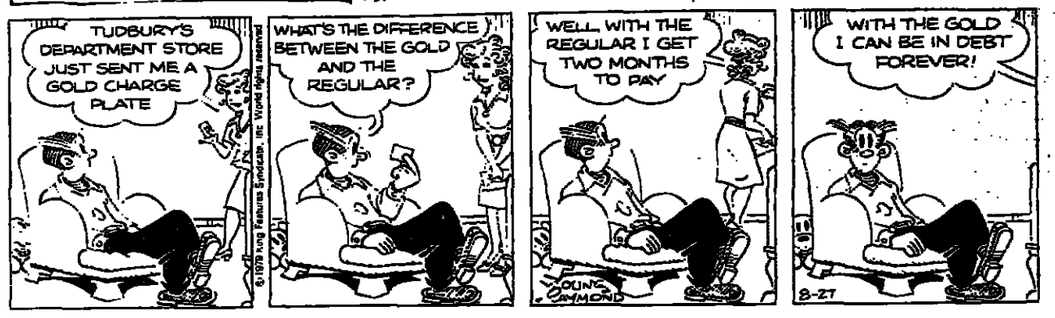
Mr. Soyster, 32, then learned that his disease was an allergic response to the surgical gloves used by doctors who performed exploratory surgery, his attorney said. Mr. Soyster received a suspended sentence and ordered him to repay the money at the rate of $5,000 a year.

The embezzlement was detected shortly after Mr. Soyster left the carpet firm in 1977. He is now a credit manager for a loan firm.

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE



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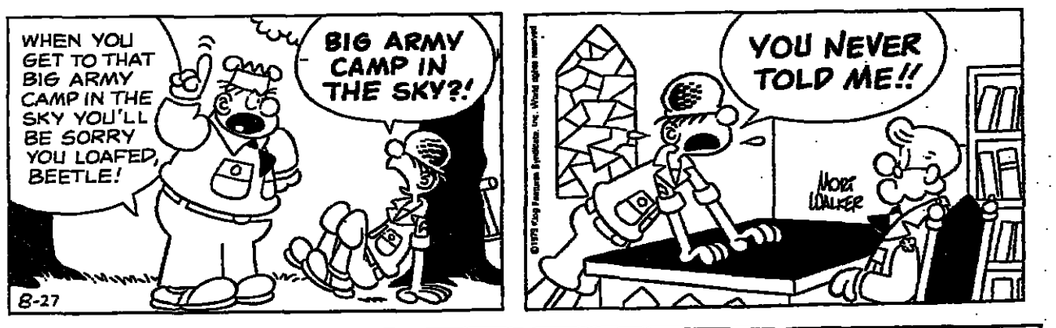

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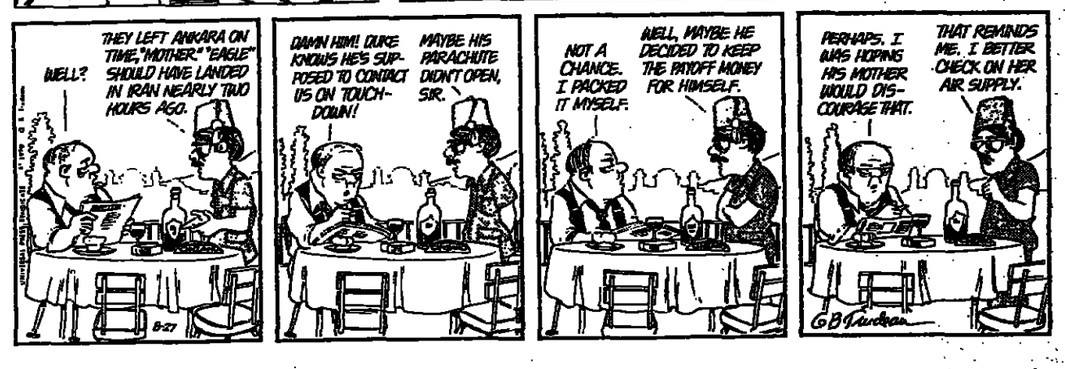


JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PERPI

IRYAH

TEEBEL

JEGLIG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: EXILE FELON PONDER THWART
Answer: When a jury doesn't "work"— WHEN IT'S "FIXED"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE DEAD ZONE

By Stephen King. Viking. 426 pp. $11.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S RIDICULOUS, I know. But part of the way through Stephen King's new novel, "The Dead Zone," I found myself seriously pondering the question: "If you could jump into a time-machine and go back to 1932, would you kill Hitler?" I mean I caught myself actually furrowing my brow over the question, as if its premise were perfectly real.

Why should I have been willing to do this on an otherwise ordinary August afternoon? Because the hero of "The Dead Zone" is this guy named John Smith who's been bopped on the head a couple of times. As a result of these boppings, he gets flashes of the future every so often when he touches somebody. And he's shaken hands with this tinhorn politician and gotten a very bad set of vibes indeed — flashes of the pol being sworn in as the president of the United States; visions of nuclear war and universal suffering; the whole fascist ball of wax. So now Smith is thinking about assassinating the man; he's researching his background and making late-night notes, like a regular old Sirhan Sirhan or Arthur Bremer; and he's going around asking all his friends, "If you could jump into a time-machine . . . ?"

And I believed in Johnny Smith. I believed in him because I wanted to believe in him, of course; because the fun of a certain kind of fiction is asking, "What if . . . ?" and then playing with the possibilities. But I believed in him most of all because Stephen King, who specializes in such scary hypotheses ("Carrie," "Salem's Lot," "The Shining," "Nightshift" and "The Stand") and who seems to be getting better at them all the time, Stephen King makes it easy and fun and, above all, frightening to believe in John Smith.

To begin with, there's the way Smith's premonitions work. The only mystification you have to accept is that his unusual ability has been caused by some injury to his brain — a "subdural hematoma," one of the doctors calls it — originally sustained from a fall on the ice when Smith was a child, and aggravated by an automobile accident that puts him into a 4½-year coma when he is a young man. The rest is easy to accept. His flashes of the future only occur occasionally, they only apply to other people and they only occur when he literally touches them. So there isn't any foolishness about his knowing his own future, or any of the philosophical conundrums that would arise.

Then there are the rich possibilities that King keeps alive for his story. He may cheat a little to do so, switching points of view arbitrarily and introducing out of nowhere such plot developments as the early career of the fascist politician, or an episode involving a psychopathic rapist-murderer whose mind we know but whose identity remains a mystery, or an altogether puzzling incident in which a tavern owner refuses to buy a set of lightning rods from a traveling salesman. But for some reason, instead of annoying or distracting, this habit of jumping about only serves to heighten the ominous and he wracking unpredictability of Dead Zone."

Part of the reason why King away with this is the wonde specificity of his story-telling. novel is set in an imaginary sec of Maine and New Hampshire feels exactly like the real th with its cozy little towns, its li bulb-strung county fairs, and snow-stilled winters.

The characters are straight wardly and truly drawn, and K is capable of showing us depths with a sort of simple quence that Thornton Wi brought to Grover's Corners, N (There is a particularly touch scene in which a local sh breaks down over his frustratio not being able to catch the rap murderer.) And the detailing consistently impressive: W makes John Smith realize how he has been in the coma is the that the first doctor to interv him after he wakes up is usin felt-tipped pen, an instrument John has never seen before.

Finally, it helps that the title the book, "The Dead Zone," s up images of carnage, of zomb of hellish Doresque underwor whereas in fact it refers to that part of Smith's brain that no lon works after his accidents, which course affects in significant what he can see of people's futur

Anyway, when I finished " Dead Zone," I found myself playing the story in my mind way one does after having see particularly compelling mo That may not say very much for qualities as literary art. But meant to tell you that the book very strong as entertainment.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

N.Y.-Based Hot-Dog Chain Up for Sale

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Nathan's Famous, known fo its Coney Island frankfurters, up for sale.

A spokesman for the comp ny said yesterday that discus sions were under way with se eral companies that had e pressed an interest in purchasing the fast-food chain.

The family firm, which w founded in 1916 by Nath Handwerker, a Polish imm grant, had gross revenues $29.8 million for the fiscal ye ending March 25, but still r corded $123,018 in losses.

Nathan's, one of the first e tries in the fast-food business, credited with perfecting th mass-consumed hot dog, whic sold for 5 cents in 1916. It no costs 85 cents.

From its original stand on th Boardwalk at Coney Island, Brooklyn, Nathan's spread t the rest of city, and franchise were also opened in New Jers and Florida.

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

What is a slight positional advantage worth? With correct play on both sides, it is not enough to decide a game, but it is enough to present problems for the defender.

And when there are problems, there are errors. Even when the defender has successfully resisted the opponent's efforts to expand the initiative, his battle is not finished. The moment when one has slithered out from under pressure is a danger point because it often gives rise to euphoria, and that in turn to carelessness.

That is why it happens that the slight positional advantage is such a potent weapon in practice.

A typical case is provided by the game between grandmasters Ulf Andersson of Sweden and Jan Hein Donner of the Netherlands in the 13th round of the recent I.B.M. International Tournament in Amsterdam.

Ideally, after 6 B-B4 in the exchange variation of the Slav Defense, Black should maintain symmetry with 6 . . . B-B4, but most players do not care to take on the complications that can arise from 7 P-K3, P-K3; 8 B-QN5, N-Q2; 9 Q-R4, Q-N3; 10 N-R4, even though Black did very well in Mageramov-Kosikov, U.S.S.R., 1978, with 10 . . . B-K5!?; 11 P-B3?!, B-Q6!

The trouble with Donner's solid 6 . . . P-K3 is that it locks in the Black QB behind his center pawns, automatically conceding White a slight positional superiority.

The doubled KB pawns resulting from 8 . . . BxB; 9 PxB were nothing for White to be concerned about. The more important consideration was that the Black KB, the one not blocked by Black pawns, was eliminated, and Andersson got an unshakable grip on his K5 square.

The old trap, 10 . . . QxNP?; 11 N-QR4, winning the queen, was no lure for Donner. The true object of his early queen move was to keep his rooks united later with 13 . . . KR-B1 and 14 . . . Q-Q1.

With 20 . . . N-N1 and 21 . . . P-N3, Donner virtually forced the exchange of all rooks at moves 23 and 24, preventing Andersson from getting anywhere on the QB file. But just when he could praise himself for a logical defense, he erred with 25 . . . N-K5?, allowing his pawn position to be spoiled by BxN, PxB. Instead, he should ha played 25 . . . N-K1; 26 N-K2 Q3; 27 N-QB3, B-K1, keeping rock-hard position.

The danger Donner courted s faced with Andersson's fine brea through with 30 P-Q5! Then . . . BxP would have cost Black pawn after 31 NxB, PxN; QxPch, QxQ; 33 NxPch, K-B2; NxQ.

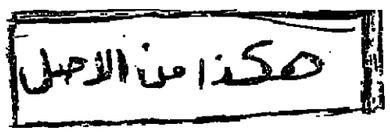
After 30 . . . PxP; 31 Q-Q4, N2, Andersson could have reco ered his pawn at any time by 32 K3 or 32 NxKP, but he prefere to prepare a later attack with 32 KR4.

On 32 . . . N-Q2; 33 NxQ BxN; 34 QxB, Q-K2, Donner ha gotten rid of the liability of the bishop, but his king was unsa Thus, after 35 P-R5!, the conse quence of 35 . . . P-B4 could ha been 36 P-R6ch, K-B1; 37 N-K N-B3 (or 37 . . . NxN; 38 PxN, QB2; 39 K-N2, K-K2; 40 Q-K with a winning queen-and-pa ending); 38 Q-R8ch, N-K1; 39 N5, Q-QB2 (39 . . . QxP?; 40 Q5, N-Q3; 41 Q-K6 permits no defense to 42 N-Q7ch); 40 P-R4, K2; 41 Q-B8, Q-Q3; 42 Q-B4, K2; 43 N-B6, Q-Q2; 44 Q-B3, N1; 45 K-N2, Q-QB2; 46 Q-Q4, B2; 47 Q-K5, Q-Q2; 48 N winning.

But Donner's alternative with . . . PxP was equally useless keeping off Andersson's attack. ter 39 . . . Q-N8ch, Donner co not avoid 39 . . . Q-N2; 40 K8ch, K-R3; 41 N-B5 mate, and resigned.

SLAV DEFENSE

White Andersson	Black Donner	White Andersson	Black Donner
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 N-K2	P-B5
2 N-QB3	P-K4	22 N-N3	B-B3
3 P-Q5	P-K5	23 RxR	QxR
4 P-QR4	N-QB3	24 RxR	QxR
5 N-B3	N-B3	25 N-B5	N-K5
6 B-B4	P-K3	26 BxN	PxB
7 P-K3	B-Q3	27 N-K3	Q-Q3
8 B-Q3	BxB	28 N-N4	Q-B3
9 PxB	Q-N3	29 N-N3	Q-B2
10 P-QR3	B-Q2	30 P-Q5	P-B4
11 N-QR4	Q-B2	31 Q-Q4	Q-Q1
12 B-N3	0-0	32 P-KR4	P-KR4
13 0-0	KR-B1	33 P-R5	P-N3
14 R-B1	Q-Q1	34 QxQ	RxQ
15 N-K4	B-B2	35 P-R5	P-N4
16 B-B5	QR-B1	36 N-K3	P-B4
17 Q-B2	P-KN3	37 N-B5	P-B5
18 B-R3	N-K1	38 N-Q3	Q-B3
19 Q-Q2	Q-B3	39 K-N2	Resigns
20 P-KN4	N-N1		



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Frost Wins 13th

Angels Wallop Blue Jays, 24-2

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (UPI) — on Baylor had two home runs, inding a grand-slam, to drive in ght runs and Bobby Grich, Dan ord and Bob Clark each had two n homers to power the California ngels to a 24-2 walloping of the ronto Blue Jays here yesterday.

Baylor's grand-slam came in the st; Grich, Ford and Rod Carew so had RBIs in the eight-run ning. In the second, Grich hit his th homer of the season, and at e end of three, California led 13-

Dave Frost went all the way, attering 10 hits to pick 13th win ainst 8 losses. Craig Kusick, a st baseman, made his major gue pitching debut for the Blue ys, giving up two runs and three is over 2⅓ innings.

Royals 1, Red Sox 0

In Kansas City, Mo., Dennis onard pitched a four-hitter as nsas City edged Boston, 1-0. illie Wilson accounted for the me's only run when he led off the st inning against loser Mike Tor- (13-9) with a slicing line drive st leftfielder Jim Rice for his rth inside-the-park home run of year.

Mariners 8, Tigers 4

In Detroit, Seattle's Willie Hor victimized his former club with grand-slam home run and a ses-empty homer and Mike Par- pitched a five-hitter as the ariners defeated Detroit, 8-4.

Twins 4, Yankees 1

In Bloomington, Minn., Mike bbage's pinch triple, Butch negar's tie-breaking single and b Wilfong's two-run homer led a four-run eighth inning that ral- Jerry Koosman and Minnesota a 4-1 triumph over New York.

Indians 5, A's 3

In Cleveland, Len Barker scat- ed eight hits before needing th-inning relief help from Victor z, and Bobby Bonds hit a three- homer as Cleveland beat Oak- d, 5-3.

Brewers 5, Rangers 2

n Arlington, Texas, home runs Cecil Cooper and Ben Oglivie in third triggered Milwaukee to an ly lead and the Brewers held on a 5-2 victory over Texas. Mike ldwell (14-5) gave up nine hits 1 walked one in gaining is eighth ight victory.

Reds 8, Mets 4

n the National League, in New rk, George Foster's leadoff ho- r triggered a five-run ninth-in- g rally yesterday that lifted the aking Cincinnati Reds to an 8-4 tory over New York. It was the ds' seventh triumph in eight nes.

Astros 3, Phillies 1

n Philadelphia, Joe Niekro, with ef help from Joe Sambito, hed a three-hitter to become the t 18-game winner in the major gues and spark Houston to a 3-1 tory over Philadelphia. The vic- y enabled Houston to remain a f-game ahead of Cincinnati in National League West.

Giants 5, Cubs 2

n San Francisco, Mike Ivie's d-blown fly fell for a three-run double in the seventh, breaking a tie and giving San Francisco a 5-2 victory over Chicago. Starting pitchers John Curtis (9-8) of San Francisco and Lynn McGlothen (11-9) of Chicago waged a strikeout duel through six innings, Curtis fanning nine and McGlothen 10.

Pirates 4, Padres 3

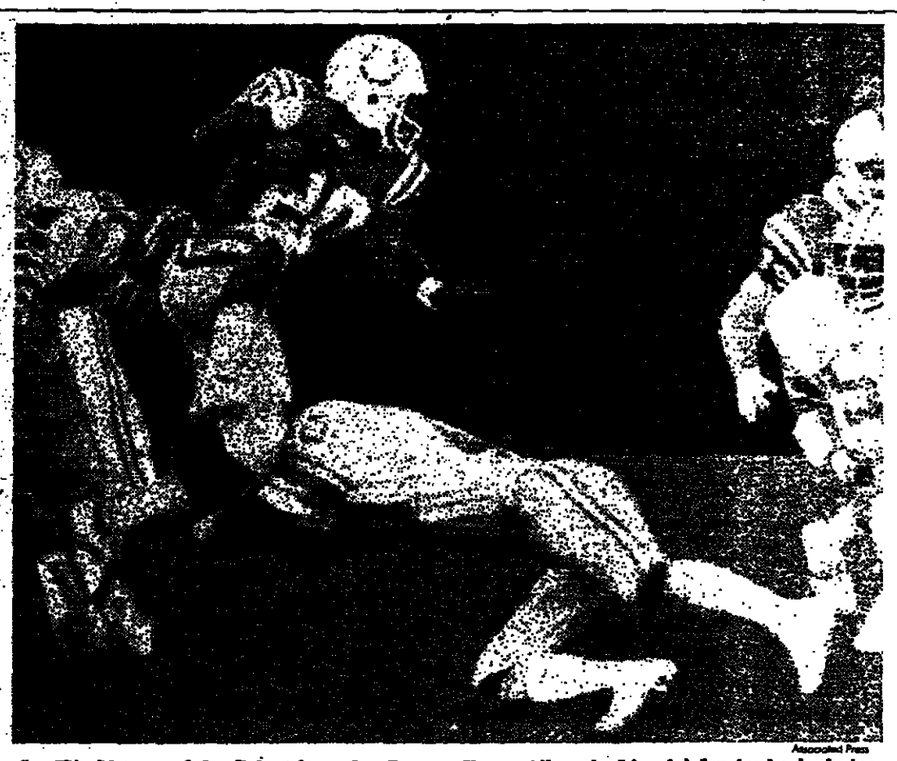
In San Diego, Tim Foli lined a single to right with two out in the top of the 19th inning to drive in Bill Robinson and give Pittsburth a 4-3 victory over San Diego. Dave Roberts, who pitched the final four innings, raised his record to 2-3. The game lasted six hours and 12 minutes.

Cardinals 5, Dodgers 4

In Los Angeles, Ken Reitz drove in the winning run with an eighth-inning sacrifice fly, helping St. Louis score a 5-4 victory over Los Angeles.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
NEW JERSEY NETS—Signed Jim Boylan, 3, to a multi-year contract.
PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Traded Willie Smith, guard, to the Cleveland Cavaliers for a second round draft choice in 1980 or 1981.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
CINCINNATI BENGALS—Placed Dennis Kelly, wide receiver, on the retired list.



Associated Press

Joe Washington of the Colts tries to hurdle over Jimmy Allen, the Lions' defensive back, during the Colts' 17-7 preseason victory Friday night. Washington picked up seven yards on the play.

Cowboys Avenge Defeat in the Super Bowl With Exhibition Victory Over the Steelers

From Agency Dispatches

DALLAS, Aug. 26 — The Cowboys got a little revenge last night as a 47-yard field goal with two seconds remaining by Rafael Septien climaxed a comeback that gave Dallas a 16-14 victory over the Pittsburgh Steelers in a preseason Super Bowl rematch.

Dallas appeared a certain loser when it had to give up the ball with 1:48 to play, but regained possession at its own 27 with 38 seconds left. Quarterback Roger Staubach, who hit 19 of 32 passes for 207 yards, sparked the winning drive by completing passes to Drew Pearson, Tony Hill and Preston Pearson, setting up Septien's field goal.

Pittsburgh scored in the second quarter on a 1-yard run by Franco Harris and an 8-yard pass from Terry Bradshaw to Jim Smith. Dallas cut the deficit to 14-13 on TD passes from Staubach to Billy Joe DuPree and rookie back Ron Springs.

Dallas' comeback was ignited by a 62-yard punt return from Wade Manning, who will apparently make Cowboy roster despite having never played a down of college football. Manning, who played centerfield on the Ohio State baseball team, returned a Pittsburgh punt to the Steelers' 11 to set up Dallas' first score.

● In St. Louis, Otis Anderson scored on a 6-yard run and Mike Wood booted a 39-yard field goal in the first quarter to give the Cardinals a 10-7 triumph over Chicago. Jim Hart, playing three quarters plus for St. Louis, had nine completions in 17 attempts for 78 yards.

● In Cincinnati, Doug Williams fired second-half touchdown passes of 41 yards to Jimmie Giles and 8 yards to rookie Gordon Jones to lift Tampa Bay to a 24-13 triumph over the Bengals. With 7:58 to play in the final quarter, Williams lofted a perfect 41-yard scoring toss to Giles to put the victory away.

● In East Rutherford, N.J., Matt Robinson celebrated his new No. 1 status with two first-half touchdown passes for the Jets, who went on to defeat the New York Giants, 14-6. Named a week ago to start at quarterback ahead of Richard Todd, Robinson hit Scott Dierking with a 10-yard touchdown pass 50 seconds into the game and connected with Bruce Harper on a 50-yard scoring pass in the second quarter.

● In Oakland, Calif., Derrick Jensen picked up a fumble of the opening kickoff and raced 65 yards for a touchdown, lifting the Raiders to a sloppy 48-21 triumph over Buffalo. Raider kick-returner Ira Matthews took Tom Dempsey's opening kickoff at the 1-yard line and returned it 35 yards before fumbling into the hands of Jensen, who dashed the rest of the way.

● In Milwaukee, David Whitehurst directed a 31-point first half with two touchdown passes in leading Green Bay to a 45-35 victory over Atlanta. Whitehurst's passing and the Packers' big early lead overshadowed a big performance by Falcon backup quarterback June Jones, who completed 26 of 43 passes for 361 yards.

● In Los Angeles, Rod Perry returned an interception 22 yards for one touchdown and Pat Thomas set up a second score with an interception to highlight Los Angeles' 23-7 victory over San Diego. The Chargers mounted a long drive in the second period for their only score, as the Rams intercepted Dan Fouts and James Harris twice apiece.

● Friday night, in Miami, Larry Csonka bulled over from four yards out with 5:28 remaining to give the Dolphins a 14-13 victory over the Philadelphia Eagles and a 4-0 preseason record. The Dolphins drove 61 yards in nine plays for the winning touchdown after falling behind by 10-0 and 13-7 margins.

● In Baltimore, rookie defensive back Nesby Glasgow returned a punt 67 yards for a touchdown in the second period to spark the Colts to a 17-7 victory over Detroit. Glasgow, who also intercepted a pass, fielded Larry Swider's punt at the Baltimore 33 and eluded several Lion tacklers to put the Colts ahead 14-7.

● In New Orleans, rookie placekicker Russell Erxleben, scoring his first points as a professional, booted a 29-yard field goal with 37 seconds left to lift New Orleans over Houston, 10-7.

● In Washington, Cleveland turned two fumble recoveries and an interception into touchdowns to score a 21-9 triumph over the Redskins. Mike Pruitt ran 1 yard for the first Brown touchdown, set up by a fumble recovery by Mickey Sims, and linebacker Clay Mathews returned a fumble 53 yards for another score.

● In Denver, Jim Turner booted a 34-yard field goal at 8:42 of overtime to lift Denver over New England, 20-17. Turner's kick was set up on the passing of Craig Morton, who hit tight end Riley Odoms with a 19-yard pass to move deep into New England territory. Morton had hit Jon Keyworth with a 6-yard scoring strike with 29 seconds left in regulation play to tie the game at 17.

● In Seattle, Jim Zorn completed nine of his first 10 passes and seven different Seahawks scored touchdowns as Seattle blasted San Francisco, 55-20. Sherman Smith, Tony Benjamin and David Sims each had first-half TDs, and rookie tight end Mark Bell caught a 6-yard scoring pass from Zorn to help stake Seattle to a 34-0 halftime lead.

Danielson Sidelined

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (AP) — Gary Danielson, the Detroit Lions' quarterback, has undergone surgery after injuring his knee in Friday night's game against the Baltimore Colts, a club spokesman said, adding that no decision has been made on when he might return.

More Sports On Page 9

NFL Preseason Final Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Miami	4	0	0	1.000	62	37
New England	2	2	0	.500	93	63
Baltimore	2	2	0	.500	54	76
N.Y. Jets	2	2	0	.500	68	74
Buffalo	0	4	0	.000	47	94
Central						
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	.750	66	40
Cincinnati	2	2	0	.500	86	74
Cleveland	2	2	0	.500	63	68
Houston	1	3	0	.250	43	59
West						
Denver	3	1	0	.750	80	39
Kansas City	3	1	0	.750	79	38
Seattle	3	1	0	.750	111	67
San Diego	2	2	0	.500	43	39
Oakland	2	2	0	.500	137	99

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Dallas	3	2	0	.600	69	80
Washington	2	2	0	.500	48	47
St. Louis	2	2	0	.500	62	53
N.Y. Giants	1	3	0	.250	39	38
Philadelphia	1	3	0	.250	79	72
Central						
Chicago	3	1	0	.750	64	43
Green Bay	3	1	0	.750	71	71
Detroit	2	2	0	.500	90	80
Tampa Bay	2	2	0	.500	52	42
Minnesota	0	4	0	.000	19	77
West						
Los Angeles	4	0	0	1.000	79	41
San Francisco	1	3	0	.250	43	127
New Orleans	1	3	0	.250	31	48
Atlanta	0	4	0	.000	72	148

REGULAR SEASON
Saturday, Sept. 1
Detroit at Tampa Bay
Sunday, Sept. 2
Houston at Washington
Miami at Buffalo
N.Y. Giants at Philadelphia
San Francisco at Minnesota
Atlanta at New Orleans
Dallas at St. Louis
Green Bay at Chicago
Cleveland at N.Y. Jets
Baltimore at Kansas City
Cincinnati at Denver
Oakland at Los Angeles
San Diego at Seattle
Monday, Sept. 3
Pittsburgh at New England

Remembering McCreary

Big Little Man of the Turf

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT) — Somebody sent a tear sheet from The Daily Racing Form with Barney Nagler's column about the new book by Bill Heinz called "Once They Heard The Cheers." The column made agreeable reading, for Barney knows Bill Heinz and appreciates his integrity as a reporter and his mastery of the writing art. Just below Barney's piece, though, two lines of bold black type seemed to jump off the page. They read: "Conn McCreary Dies at 58; Rode Two Derby Winners"

For one who had been away, out of reach of American newspapers, it was like a blow to the solar plexus. Conn McCreary, that gallant, laughing, honest, mischievous, snake-bit level little guy — how could he be dead? There was enough life in him for any three men. If you work around sports there is one question you hear again and again: "Who was the most unforgettable character you have encountered?" There is no answer, but in any list of candidates Conn would be right up there, 4-foot-2 and great. Thinking of Conn brings back a flood of stories, all of them endearing. Perhaps there is room here for two.

From 1939 through 1959, Conn rode approximately 9,000 races. He hit the headlines first in 1941, when he won the Blue Grass Stakes with Our Boots over the redoubtable Whirlaway, who would set a Kentucky Derby record 10 days later on his way to the Triple Crown. Winner of the Derby and Preakness with Pensive in 1944, and beaten a nose by Bounding Home in the Belmont, Conn was a cool little coot with the guts to wait all day with a horse, and he cruised along with the best of them until 1950.

Jockeys Also Slump

That year he went into a dreadful slump. As Steve Cauthen reminded us last winter, jockeys are subject to slumps just like batters, golfers or sports columnists. Conn's was worse than most, and longer. Because he wasn't winning, he got fewer and fewer mounts and hardly any that could run. Trainers gave up on him and at last he gave up on himself.

Conn McCreary

About halfway through the year he stowed his tack and took to walking. That is a form of locomotion he never cared greatly for, and his four kids were getting pretty sick of Rice Krispies by the time winter racing started in Florida and Conn tried a comeback. The monkey was still on his back, though. By the first Saturday in May, 1951, he had not ridden more than two or three winners.

Jack Amiel, the Broadway restauranteur, had a 3-year-old colt named Count Turf, a not-especially distinguished son of the Triple Crown winner, Count Fleet. Though Count Turf's only stakes victory had come in a sprint, Amiel believed he would like the Derby's mile and a quarter and he felt that McCreary's come-from-behind style exactly suited the colt.

Sol Rutchick, his trainer, didn't like Count Turf as a Derby horse, didn't like McCreary as a jockey and refused to go to Kentucky. Slim Sully, a friend of Amiel's, saddled the horse.

Merely Insurance

Twenty horses started and, though this has never been told, Conn was "saving" with five jockeys. That is, he had five separate agreements that if either rider won, the other would get $500 from the purse. This practice is frowned upon because it smacks of collusion, but in the Derby everybody is out to win; saving is merely insurance that if the other jock can't win he won't go out of his way to impede you.

In this case only one of Conn's colleagues could help him. Willie Lee Johnson, going nowhere with a steed named Fighting Back, made room inside so Conn could put his mount in a striking position early. He took the lead entering the stretch and won going away.

That night Amiel and Conn shared a bedroom on the train to New York. Every little while they took the Derby Gold Cup out of its mahogany case, out of its swaddling of flannel, set it on a folding chair and worshiped it like a graven idol. "I wish they had a little one for the jockey," Conn said. "I'd rather have it than the money."

Bill Corum, then running Churchill Downs, read that in the paper. Bringing Conn back the next year to start the custom, he made it a yearly practice to have a replica of the cup for the rider.

All Look Suspicious

The other story is for newspapermen who understand what it means to have a news source stand up for them. Count Turf's Derby ended Conn's slump and put him back with the top riders. Then one winter an extortionist went to work on Conn and Ted Atkinson. The riders received letters demanding tips on winners under penalty of death, with the added promise that if Conn didn't cooperate his hands would be chopped off. In the Hialeah walking ring, they were supposed to wear bandages on so many fingers to signal the number of the horse that would win.

The FBI was called in. "When you're in the walking ring," a G-man told Conn, "see if you can spot anybody who looks suspicious."

Conn went out and surveyed 10,000 horseplayers in pink and magenta shirts. "They all look suspicious," he reported.

Conn and Ted couldn't step out of the jockeys' quarters without wondering whether bullets would meet them. They kept working, though, and kept quiet except that Conn confided in his friend, Pat Lynch. Now assistant to the president of the New York Racing Association, Pat was then covering racing for The New York Journal-American. He gave Conn what advice and comfort he could, asking only for first crack at the story when it broke.

Dissatisfied with the tips, the extortionist demanded money. The riders and their wives were to bring cash to a certain filling station in Miami at midnight. In Atkinson's house, two FBI men disguised themselves as Norma McCreary and Martha Atkinson. "Mine wasn't bad-looking," Conn said later. "Ted's looked like Edward G. Robinson."

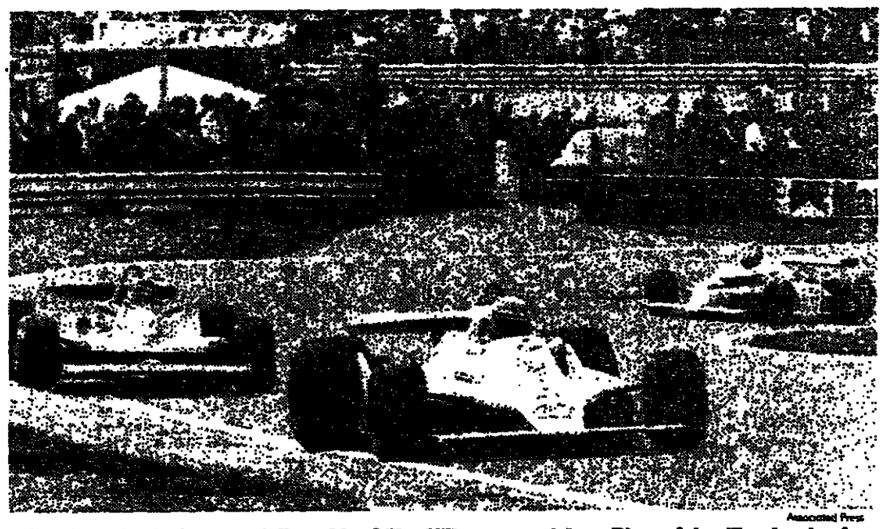
When all was ready, Conn said he wanted Pat Lynch along. Impossible, the G-men said. No press. Then, Conn said, Pat had to get the story first. No chance. Public relations and all. Conn sat down on his sofa and folded his arms. His feet didn't touch the floor. "No Lynch," he said, "no McCreary."

They made the meet and grabbed the crook. Conn made a phone call and Pat Lynch beat the world with the story. Pat had a news source that stood up for him, with nothing but his life at stake.

Cauthen to Return To U.S. for a Day

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Aug. 26 (UPI) — Steve Cauthen will return to the United States from Europe for the first time in six months on Sept. 4 to ride on the opening night of throroughbred racing at the Meadowlands Racetrack here.

Cauthen, 19, has been racing in England since March 4, after leaving Santa Anita in the midst of a slump. Cauthen is expected to ride four or five mounts at the Meadowlands and then return to Europe the following day.



Associated Press

Alan Jones leads the pack, followed by Gilles Villeneuve and Jean-Pierre Jabouille, shortly after the start of the Dutch Grand Prix. Jones eventually won the race, his third consecutive victory.

3d Straight Formula-1 Victory

Jones Wins Dutch Grand Prix

ZANDVOORT, the Netherlands, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Alan Jones of Australia won his third succesive Grand Prix of the season today, beating the Ferrari of Jody Scheckter by more than 20 seconds at the Dutch Grand Prix.

It was the fourth victory in a row for the Williams team.

Jones, second fastest in practice, jumped ahead from the start when the Renault of Rene Arnoux, the pole sitter, collided with Clay Regazzoni's Williams, sending the front wheel of Regazzoni's car spinning into the air.

Jones held the lead until the 10th lap, when Gilles Villeneuve, driving a Ferrari, sneaked inside and cut out a three-second lead on Jones. Villeneuve seemed headed for his third victory of the season, but on the 47th lap of the 75-lap race Villeneuve, now under pressure from Jones, spun at the chicane.

Villeneuve burst a back tire, allowing Jones to slip through into the lead. Villeneuve tried to get back to his pits on the wheel rim but his rear suspension collapsed.

Jones built a lead of more than 40 seconds on Scheckter, who had moved into second place, when Jean-Pierre Jabouille retired his Renault with a broken clutch and Keke Rosberg pulled into the pits with ignition trouble.

In the final laps, Jones eased off and allowed Scheckter to come within 24 seconds, but there was never any danger of Jones losing his lead.

Jacques Laffite, driving a Ligier, finished third, ahead of Nelson Piquet in a Brabham and Jacky Ickx in the other Ligier.

Van Brocklin — Football's Dutchman Who Won't Quit Fighting

5 Months After Brain Surgery He's a Coach at Georgia Tech

By John Feinstein

ATLANTA (WP) — The stories about are legend. He is the feisty Dutchman tried to fight a reporter when the be asked him whether he was a quitter fighter. He is the man who once ripped per Bowl pin off a reporter's tie and ed it out the window of a cab, declar- "Ain't no damn reporter who deserves per Bowl tie pin."

e quit the Minesota Vikings in 1965 in of pique, then came back the next day, ng he had made a mistake. Even his rement as a player, coming after he had the Philadelphia Eagles to the National tball League title in 1960, was marred a dispute. He claimed he had been nised the vacant Eagle coaching job. y said he hadn't.

I guess," Norm Van Brocklin once ed, "they call me the Dutchman be- e I always do things the hard way. But always been a fighter. I'll never stop ing."

n a hot, sunny afternoon on the Georg- ech campus, Van Brocklin, dressed in ts, a battered old pair of sneakers and ech football T-shirt, was sitting on a , smoking a cigarette.

Mellowed out?" he said in answer to a stion. "No, I don't think so. They still n't boxed all the fire out of me. Don't k they will for a while. But I think I've ured some, learned some lessons about and living with people."

Older Than 53

e is 53, but looks older. His face is l and fleshy around the neck.

he new Norm Van Brocklin is an assist- coach at Georgia Tech, working under per Rodgers, a man also known for his bativeness. But some of the fight seems ave gone out of Van Brocklin, perhaps use he has spent the last five years ng pecans on his 174-acre farm. r, more likely, it is because he almost died in March after undergoing brain surgery to have a blood clot removed.

"My wife says I looked like a dead man when they took me into the operating room," he said. "I never had to deal with the idea that I might die because I was in a coma the whole time. I didn't have to deal with the worst of it.

"But now that I'm still here my attitude is kind of different, I guess. I appreciate the fact that He — [he looked skyward] — has given me a second chance. I plan to take advantage of it."

Van Brocklin has been out of football since 1974, when he was fired by the Atlanta Falcons after 6½ seasons as their coach.

Not Really Content

His years in Atlanta and his six years as coach in Minnesota were frequently stormy, as he took expansion teams and built them into playoff contenders but never quite made the playoffs.

After Rankin Smith fired him, Van Brocklin retired to the farm he had bought in Social Circle, Ga., two weeks before he was dismissed. "I'm 0-2 living in that house," he said with a smile. "I guess that sort of typifies a football coach's life. You buy a house, boom, you get fired."

Although he frequently said during his five years away from football that he was content, Van Brocklin admits that he missed the game and would have jumped back in sooner if the opportunity had been there.

"The offers weren't there," he said bluntly. "I didn't go out looking for a job but everyone knew where I was. Hell, they knew I was out there and they knew how to find me."

Actually, finding him was not all that easy for Rodgers. "We were sitting around the office one day and Pepper was trying to think of who to call to fill our open offensive coaching slot," said Tech spokesman Jim Schultz. "All of a sudden Pepper says, Hey, what about Van Brocklin?

"Well, the general feeling was that he would be a natural if he would do it, especially since we were putting in a pro-style offense. Pepper said he would call him.

"But we couldn't find a phone number for the guy. No one had it. No one knew it. Finally, after a couple of days it hit me that I had once had the number in my old files. I dug them up and after three days of looking, we finally found him."

Van Brocklin did not leap at the opportunity, although he was immediately intrigued. He and Rodgers had dinner and then Rodgers and his wife drove out to the farm and spent an evening. The two men shook hands that night.

Initial Apprehension

"I was a little apprehensive at first for three rasons," Van Brocklin said. "First, I'd never been an assistant coach before. Second, I'd never coached in college, and third, I'd never recruited.

"But finally I decided if you can coach in the pros you can coach in college, or vice-versa. And working with Pepper, what little we've done so far, has been a pleasure."

Rodgers says he wanted Van Brocklin because of his knowledge of the game and his ability to analyze talent. "Having Norm here can be nothing but positive for us," said Rodgers, who also hired former Heisman Trophy winner Steve Spurrier to coach the quarterbacks. "Sure, he'll get attention. That's good for Georgia Tech."

Van Brocklin is in a unique position as an assistant coach at Tech — he has almost no idea what kind of a team he is going to be coaching and knows few of the players by name.

"I really couldn't tell you how good we're going to be because all I've done so far is watch a couple of spring practices," he said. "I missed most of spring because of my surgery.

"Guess you could say that I've finally found a way to get out of spring practice. Have brain surgery."

No Laughing Matter

Although he jokes about it, Van Brocklin's experience of the spring was no laughing matter. He began experiencing circulation problems on his left side a year ago but a physical examination turned up nothing. Then, in March, returning home from an exhausting weekend as a chaperone for his 16-year-old daughter's basketball team at the state championships, Van Brocklin said, his whole left side "just collapsed."

An arteriorgram showed that he needed an operation. A week later he returned home. "That first night I apparently started having seizures," Van Brocklin said. "My wife said I kept kicking her in the bed. Then I slipped into a coma."

He was rushed to the hospital for brain surgery. "You can see where they went in," he said, pointing to a bump on thhe top of his forehead. "I feel about 200 percent better now, like a new man."

Clearly, he is eager to get back into football.

"I took the Georgia Tech job for two reasons," he said. "First, my wife was getting tired of looking at me. Second, I missed the damn game."

Van Brocklin's overall coaching record of 66-99-7 in slightly less than 13 years is deceiving because twice had took expansion clubs from ground zero to playoff contention.

But he never made the playoffs. First in Minnesota and then in Atlanta, he had young teams that seemed to be on the verge of cracking the big time, then slid back into mediocrity.

Van Brocklin did not want to go into details on his pro coaching career. But it was the only subject which lit up his eyes and caused him to lean forward and speak with an intensity that was noticeably absent when other matters were being discussed.

"Look," he said, pointing a cigarette, "I could say a lot of things about a lot of people. Everyone knows that. But I'm not going to do it. I'm not going to be a pro football pimp. You won't see me out there writing a book about my inside experiences with pro football."

He insists that he is not bitter about his coaching career. He does not like to talk about the rift that is said to have developed between himself and Frank Tarkenton when the two were in Minnesota. He will not criticize the Falcons' owner, Rankin Smith. He will not even criticize his old foes in the media.

But there is one topic that gets him talking — the players' union.

"The strike in '74 was what killed us with the Falcons," he said. "Before then, we were competing. We were 9-5 the year before and should have been in the playoffs. We had a good team.

"But I guess I made a mistake a lot of other coaches didn't make. I remembered that it was management that signed my check and I was loyal to management. The players knew that and when they came back they just quit popping. We never competed.

"Look, I didn't make any bones about how I felt. I thought the players were way out of line. I remember they kept listing their demands. I was raised to never demand anything because if I did my old man would whip me. These kids have never really had to work a day in their lives. But they will eventually. And it's going to hurt."

Munson Accident Still Unexplained

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP) — The federal investigator studying the plane crash that killed Thurman Munson on Aug. 2 believes the cause of the crash may remain undetermined.

Edward McAvoy and his team have ruled out mechanical failure and have no proof of pilot error, he said. Earlier, the National Transportation Safety Board ruled out engine failure.

"About one percent of our investigations end with the cause undetermined," McAvoy said. "Unless we find something more positive, I will have to make that determination in this case."

Czech Goalie Crha Reportedly Defects

ZURICH, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Jiri Crha, one of Czechoslovakia's top hockey goaltenders, has defected to the West, the Swiss paper Der Sport has reported. Crha, 29, was backup goaltender to Jiri Holecek on the Czech National Team for many seasons.

According to the account, Crha did not return from vacation in Yugoslavia to report to the training camp of his club Tesla Pardubice.

Raas Wins Cycling Race

VALKENBURG, the Netherlands, Aug. 26 (UPI) — Jan Raas, of the Netherlands, today won the 274.8-kilometer professional road race at the World Cycling Championships in 7:03:09. Didi Thurau was second in the same time and Jean-Rene Bernaudeau was third.

CFL Fines Ah You For Kicking Player

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (AP) — Defensive end Junior Ah You of the Montreal Alouettes has been fined $100 for kicking an opponent during a Canadian Football League game against the Ottawa Rough Riders last Monday night, the CFL announced.

Ah You, 30, was ejected from the game after the altercation with Ottawa tackle Tom Davis. He said later that they had exchanged punches when he accused Davis of holding him on the preceding play, and lost control when he was grabbed by his Montreal teammates.

Observer

Apocalypse Forever

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It was 1938 when I first heard that Francis Ford Coppola had begun working on "Apocalypse Now." I was playing pinochle with several other boys on the steps of Lithuanian Hall on West Lombard Street in southwest Baltimore when Milton Sommers came running up with the news.

Baker

"Francis Ford Coppola has begun work on 'Apocalypse Now,'" cried Milton. We were all stunned, not only because of the incredible scope of the conception, but also because Francis Ford Coppola hadn't been born.

"A film of this grandeur isn't possible in a single lifetime," Malcolm Holt pointed out. "Coppola's only chance of pulling it off is to get a head start."

High school came. World War II, college. Harry Truman, the H-bomb, but "Apocalypse Now" never faded from the forefront of the world's attention.

Awed but not crushed by the daring of his stupendous concept, Francis Ford Coppola cashed in his life insurance and pawned his watch. On seven separate occasions his life was in ruins. He bought an entire jungle in Indonesia, and when it was uncrated in Hollywood, it, too, was in ruins.

* * *

Disaster piled on catastrophe. First, Clark Gable died, then Leslie Howard's airplane was shot down by Nazi fighters, or vice versa. Sound revolutionized the movie industry, so that only Al Jolson could draw at the box office, but Jolson died before Coppola could sign him.

This did not stop Francis Ford Coppola. For the most magnificent cinematic experience ever created, he resolved to cast Marlon Brando, the most magnetic personality that had ever trod the boards, lit up the silver screen or harangued the Motion Picture Academy for its failure to award an Oscar to the American Indian.

Brando was difficult. He insisted on shaving his skull, then he insisted on shaving Coppola's skull. With the budget running hundreds of millions of dollars in the red, Francis Ford Coppola pawned his hair clippings and raised the money for a down payment on Thailand, which had the nicest jungle anywhere in the free-enterprise system.

An authentic jungle was necessary to satisfy Brando's insistence on realism, but — catastrophe again! — Thailand refused to sell. The owner objected that movie crews would attract teamsters' union bagmen, who would run down the neighborhood.

Being a genius, Francis Ford Coppola did not despair. There was more than one way to get a jungle. One night while watching "Mr. Crockett's Victory Garden" on television, his astonishing imagination leapt to the solution. He would grow his own jungle from seed.

This created tensions with Mrs. Coppola, who was extremely good with perennials shipped from the nursery, but had never had much luck starting plants from seed. Brando was outspoken in his criticisms of Mrs. Coppola's jungle. She resented Brando's saying that her vines weren't fit to swing an apeman from one tree to another, and she resented Brando's insistence that she shave her skull.

This simmering dispute, which threatened the creation of the most astonishing cinematic experience conceivable by the mind of man, was ended in the nick of time by a typhoon. Francis Ford Coppola had rented the typhoon in the South China Sea, and it was so angry about having to work on a weekend that it chewed up all of Mrs. Coppola's jungle and spit it into the movie lot next door.

For good measure, it also blew all the hair off Mrs. Coppola's head, which even she had to admit was a pretty good joke.

This soothed the brilliant but moody Brando, and Francis Ford Coppola was ready to start once more to fulfill the vision to which his existence had been dedicated.

And so, "Apocalypse Now" is finally here. It is incredible. It is breathtaking and awe-inspiring. Sensitive, moving and inspired, it is beautiful, brilliant, acute, brooding, magnificent, spectacular and stupendous, but also wise, witty, a monument to human dignity, an eternal testament to man's inhumanity to man. I look forward to seeing it someday.

Clare Boothe Luce at 76

'My French masters were a loss'

By Catherine M. Byrne

HONOLULU (NYT) — There was a time when Clare Boothe Luce was very much in the center of things. Now, at age 76, she lives quietly just outside Honolulu in a sprawling house by the ocean, surrounded by lush gardens that seem to creep inside when no one is looking.

"The most beautiful place under the American flag" is the way she describes Hawaii, her home for the last nine years.

When her husband, Henry Luce, died in 1967, she felt a great need to simplify her life. "Since the age of 18, I have always had at least three homes to look after," Mrs. Luce said. "I chose to settle in Hawaii mostly because of the climate and began the task of paring down my possessions."

There was a trace of nostalgia in her voice as she remembered some of the things she disposed of. "My French masters were a loss," she said, "but they would not look right in this type of house." In their place, she has hung her own mosaics, a hobby she has had to give up because of failing eyesight.

She paused and pointed to a print on the wall. "Magritte gave me that. He said it was a portrait of me," referring to the artist's image of a feather leaning against the Tower of Pisa.

Mrs. Luce is in her office, a small room adjoining the bedroom, at 8 each morning and generally writes until noon. After lunch, she may attend a board meeting for several cultural undertakings on the island. Otherwise, she plays bridge, swims, reads and "does whatever needs to be done."

Visitors in Droves

"I have a great many visitors," she said. "They really come in droves. In fact, I entertain more here than when I am on the mainland because when friends visit they have a whole day to relax. They come in the afternoon and stay for dinner.

"Dr. and Mrs. Dan Boorstin were just here. He's the Librarian of Congress, you know. Some of the senators drop in and then many of my journalist friends pass through Hawaii . . . They bring me the news and are always entertaining."

Mrs. Luce served in elected or appointive posts in four administrations. She was elected representative from Connecticut in 1943, serving one term, and was the first woman appointed to a major U.S. embassy, as ambassador to Italy from 1953 to 1957. Now removed geographically from the center of political activity, she is still very much a Washington observer. She is pessimistic about the state of the country and will make no predictions about next year's presidential election.

"I don't know how anyone who is elected can do very well in the present situation," she said. "During the campaign, it will be interesting to see if the politicians have the courage to tell the people what they must be told or what they want to hear."

She talks of Sen. Edward Kennedy as "a fascinating figure in America's greatest political soap opera, 'The Kennedy Saga.'"

"The Democrats seem to want him. I have seen his charm, and compared to President Carter's, it is considerable. But does charisma translate into leadership politics?"

Though a staunch conservative today, Mrs. Luce started her political career in the "Kitchen Cabinet" of Franklin D. Roosevelt. She had worked in his campaign while serving as managing editor of Vanity Fair, the literary and arts magazine.

She has often been accused by feminists of switching parties to please her husband, whom she married in 1935. "That is partly true," she conceded. "I wasn't going to spend the rest of my life quarreling with him about politics, but, at about that time, I became very disillusioned with Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy, so it was no great strain on my conscience."

When asked to assess the Republican hopefuls, she was equally candid. "Ronald Reagan is able, but, at 70, he may be too old. The presidency is a killer of a job."

She regards John Connally as the smartest of the group, but said his image as a "Texas wheeler-dealer" was a handicap. Sen. Howard Baker Jr., she said, seems to have the confidence of many of his colleagues in the Senate but doesn't "send the people." George Bush, with whom she worked on Central Intelligence Agency matters, is "Mr. Clean, the right age, but who can say whether he will be a great leader in times like these?"

Mrs. Luce spends two months a year in Washington, where she keeps an apartment at the Watergate. During her next trip to the mainland, she will visit West Point where, on Oct. 11, she will be presented with the Sylvanus Thayer Award. This award is given annually by the alumni of the military academy "to an outstanding citizen whose service and accomplishments exemplify the ideals expressed in their motto, 'Duty, Honor, Country.'" She is the first woman to receive the honor.

An early champion of feminism, Mrs. Luce marvels at the breakthrough women have made in jobs and careers, though, she says, "they still have not reached economic equality with men." At 17, she worked for Alice Paul, the original equal rights advocate, in Washington. In 1920 she lobbied for the newly introduced equal rights amendment, which did not get out of committee until after she had left Congress. It still has not become a reality.

"Though we have a woman prime minister in Britain, I think it will be a long time before we have a woman president in this country," she said. "There are no more women in Congress now than when I was a congresswoman 35 years ago."

Carl Mydans

Mrs. Luce: No "alibiography."

However, she feels women have attached too much importance to having as much sexual freedom as men. "I don't think it is making them very happy," she said.

This led her into the subject of marriage. "Today, marriage is not out of style," she asserted. "What has gone out of style is faithfulness, fidelity and the permanence of marriage. Marriage is terribly important, it helps one to define oneself. If anything, people are expecting too much out of marriage. They marry with a false idea of who the other person is and then try to make the person into whomever they had in mind. I think there should be a great deal more patience shown."

Mrs. Luce's first marriage to George Brokaw, a wealthy socialite, ended in divorce after six years. Her only child, Ann Brokaw, was killed in an automobile accident at the age of 19, while Mrs. Luce was serving in Congress.

She reflected on her marriage to Luce: "We were never bored with each other. We had our problems and our rows — there is no married couple who doesn't — but we were never ever bored."

Was this woman, whose literary accomplishments include the highly successful play "The Women" as well as countless articles on foreign affairs, planning to write her autobiography? "No, I don't think so," she said. "Oh, I know I have a lot to say and a great many amusing stories to tell, but writing is very hard work; the application of the seat of one's pants to the seat of a chair for five or six hours a day is very exhausting.

"And then, I call a lot of the autobiographies written today 'alibiographies.' People write about other people and puff themselves up or else they do a complete striptease and tell all. Perhaps, in the end, I am just a very private person."

PEOPLE: Former Carter Aides Prove to Be Winners

Comedian Chevy Chase introduced the pair on center court as two former Carter administration employees, and the crowd at the Flushing Meadow-Park National Tennis center roared. Former HEW Secretary Joseph Califano and Andrew Young, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, quickly beat their doubles opponents, television talk show hosts Merv Griffin and Phil Donahue, 4-0. But few were concerned with winning at the Robert F. Kennedy pro-celebrity tennis tournament, which benefits projects of the late senator.

* * *

Muhammad Ali summed it up neatly during his Friday visit at Children's Hospital in Newington, Conn., when he said, "What I like about children is: Kids are exiles from heaven. You can see God in children because they haven't had a chance to come onto evil. That's why the first thing they do when they come onto earth is cry."

* * *

Alan Alda proved that he was a director as well as an actor with "The Seduction of Joe Tynan," but he carved it in granite last week with one of the toughest jobs of all. Late for an appointment and caught in one of New York's infamous traffic jams, Alda charged into the intersection and started directing traffic. Fans recognized him, which made traffic worse — but Alda got his limousine through. The film that Alda directed is about a fictitious Sen. Tynan of New York who is captivated by power and success as much as he is by the charms of an attractive woman. He has been said to bear an uncanny resemblance to Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

* * *

When Baltimore County Executive **Donald Hutchinson** spotted a 6-foot shark sharing the surf with him at Ocean City, Md., he did not stick around for an introduction. "I just swam as hard as I could and ran 15 feet up on the beach before I looked back," he said. When he did look back, he discovered that the shark was dead. "It was still a scary experience," he said.

* * *

The next issue of West Germany's Der Spiegel magazine is headlined "Heroin, The New Suppliers." It is going to stay that way even though its publisher, Rudolf Augstein, was arrested in Sardinia on charges of narcotics possession. Authorities said that Augstein, about to return from a vacation in Sardinia, had 1.4 ounces of marijuana in his luggage. He was released provisionally and returned to West Germany while Sardinian officials determined whether the amount of marijuana was "only modest" or whether he will have to face trial for possessing narcotics.

* * *

Yvonne de Gaulle, 79, the widow of the former president of France, was released from a military hospital Friday where she underwent surgery a month ago, a hospital spokesman said. She was taken to the retirement home where she has lived since November.

* * *

Some funny money is circulating in the Los Angeles area, but Carol Burnett, Jack Lord, Dennis Weaver, Kate Jackson and Honolulu crooner Don Ho are not laughing. They are suing the Stuart Sales Co. for putting their pictures on dollar bills in place of George Washington's, then selling them as curiosities for $2. The stars say that they did not authorize the use of their features on currency. Neither did George, of course.

* * *

Scharya Piggee got two divorces on the same day last week. The Great Falls, Mont., woman simultaneously divorced Sheldon Thompson and Elijah Green. She says that she divorced Green two years ago, but he failed to turn over his share of the attorney's fee so it was not made official. In the interim, she married Thompson. Now she is officially Miss Piggee again.

* * *

High C is not the only thing that Roberta Peters can hit. The Metropolitan Opera diva hits a pretty mean tennis ball as well. She was to be on hand Monday at New York's Manhattan Plaza Racquetball Club to take on all comers in a benefit to raise funds for the city's Youth Team Tennis squad, which offers free lessons, equipment and tournaments to youngsters.

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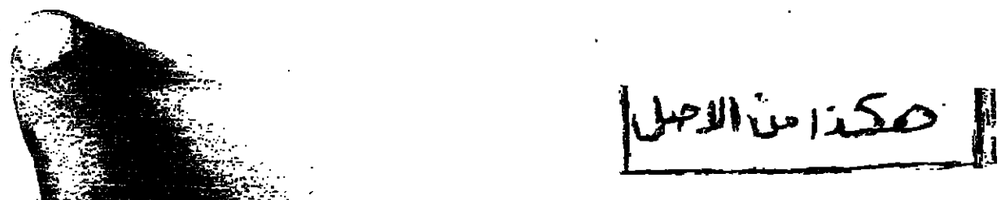
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